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HEADQUARTERS DIRECTORY.

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Capt. Julius Fossen, Assistant Inspector General of Cavalry, Corner of Third and Jefferson.

Lieut. Edson, Ordnance Office, Main and Seventh.

Col. R. Saxwell, United States Mustering Officer, Walnut, between First and Second streets, south side.

Maj. Charles T. Larned, Chief Paymaster for Kentucky and Tennessee, Green and Third.

Capt. W. F. Harris, United States Quartermaster Main street, above the Galt House.

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Acting Brig. Gen. John A. Gray, of Kentucky State Guard for Louisville and Jefferson county, Sixth street between Market and Jefferson.

Brig. Gen. W. A. Dudley, Quartermaster General Kentucky Volunteers, Main street, opposite Bank of Kentucky.

State Auditor, Main street, next to Bank of Kentucky.

State Treasurer, same location.

RETALIATORY MEASURES.—The steamer Catahoula arrived at Memphis from below on the 22d, from the expedition retaliating on the neighborhood where she was fired into from below, opposite President's Island, a few days ago. A number of houses, negro cottages, and plantation buildings were burned. It was the impression of those on the boat that the old "Duke's" place, where Mr. Apperson, of Memphis, is lying sick at his home, was spared. Among the places destroyed was Armstrong's. Mr. Armstrong was away. Mrs Armstrong and the furniture were conveyed, by the lady's request, over the river; every attention was shown to her that the circumstances admitted of. Three men were brought prisoners on the Catahoula; when the boat reached Memphis they were left by the guard and came ashore. The Bulletin learns from a military officer who was present that the burning of Mr. Armstrong's place was not intended; it was done from accident or mistake.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Adam Miller, a worthy citizen, was shot and mortally wounded on Monday evening in the vicinity of Spring Garden, by a member of the German Rifle Club. The club were engaged at target shooting, and Mr. Miller chancing to pass the target, and being unobserved, received a rifle ball in his side. The wounded man died last night.

☞ A large number of rebel prisoners, captured from time to time since the battle of Chaplin Hills, were brought to the city by railroad from Lebanon last night. A number of sick and wounded Federal troops also arrived from Lebanon last night, and were placed in the city hospitals.

☞ George Walker, the rebel prisoner who escaped from the boat that conveyed a number of Confederates toward Vicksburg for exchange, was captured this morning at Tenth and Market streets and conveyed to the Military Prison.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Tuesday, October* 28. Geo. Howard, charged with passing counterfeit money, was discharged

The proceedings were devoid of interest.

☞ General Rosecrans and staff passed over the Ohio and Mississippi road last night to Cincinnati. His anticipated destination for our city was therefore a mistake.

☞ The 93th Regiment Ohio Infantry is now on post duty at Lebanon and will remain there a few weeks, thus enabling convalescents to reach their companies.

☞ Packages are shipped by the Adams Express Company as far as Munfordville, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

☞ A man named Harris entered the residence of J. Cohen, a clothier, in Memphis, on the 23d inst., and stole the sum of $8,000.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Grenada Appeal of the 20th inst. gives the following particulars of the late terrible accident on the Mississippi Central Railroad:

One of the most terrible railroad accidents it has ever fallen to our lot to record occurred on Sunday morning last, between the regular passenger trains on the Mississippi Central Railroad. The down train, with eleven cars, drawn by engine James Brown, conducted by Peter Kirby, and the up train, twelve cars, engine A. M. West, Mr. Bender engineer, conducted by Mr. Shelton, collided one mile below Duck Hill station, causing one of the most terrible wrecks of machinery we have ever beheld, and furnishing a chronicle of casualties exceeding anything of the kind ever known in the South, and but seldom equalled in the country.

The down train is reported to have waited its time as prescribed by the rules of the company for delayed trains, when the signal was given to proceed. Before advancing a mile the approach of the up train was discovered by the engineer of the former, who gave the signal to stop, reversed his engine, and jumped off. The conductor and engineer of the train coming north also leaped from their positions. The collision was immediate, and of fearful effect. The train going south is said to have been moving slowly, while that from the north was running at a high rate of speed, making an effort to reach the station within the prescribed time.

On the down train but one man was killed and a few slightly injured. The engine was completely wrecked, while the tender was driven into the car in its rear, which was demolished. The injury to the balance of this train was comparatively slight. But upon the other train the loss of life, personal injuries inflicted, and the destruction of property, was unprecedented in the history of collisions. The engine had penetrated far into the other, and its tender was piled on top.

Two flat cars, behind the tender, filled with soldiers, were completely demolished, the bodies of the unfortunate being almost undiscernable in the wreck, while the trucks were piled upon each other in the most frightful manner, and the baggage car and first passenger coach being forced on top of the confused mass. The balance of the train, consisting of five passenger coaches, one sleeping car, and two platform cars, were all more or less injured, but none of them were displaced from the track.

As stated, the two platform cars in front were crowded, as were the platforms of the passenger coaches, with soldiers, who were on their way to their regiments and were unable to obtain seats. Nearly all of these were killed or injured. One man was killed by being thrown from a platform car at the rear of the train. None of the officers or attaches of the road were injured, except Mr. Kirby, the conductor of the down train, who received a slight sprain of the ankle in jumping from his train. None of the regular passengers were injured with the exception of a few slight bruises. Many of the latter informed us that the concussion was so slight as to scarcely attract attention, and upon examining as to the cause of the stoppage of the trains they were horrified to learn the extent of damage inflicted.

The casualties were thirty-five killed and between forty and fifty wounded. Most of the latter were severely injured, and the attending physicians gave it as their opinion that several could not recover. The severely wounded were taken to Canton.

With a single exception the dead were buried close to the spot where the accident occurred, in a common grave. Every attention was bestowed, and care taken to identify the deceased. Hundreds of people witnessed the sad spectacle of consigning to their last resting place on earth almost two scores of fellow beings, who, but a few hours before, were bouyant with health—who had previously faced the enemies of their country on the battle-field without fear, and were again on their way to meet the foe. Strangers as they were, their melancholy fate caused tears to flow from many eyes, that then and there for the first time beheld such fearful slaughter.

There were various opinions as to the parties who should be blamed for this fearful accident. We investigated the causes as thoroughly as was possible in the midst of the confusion that prevailed, but will forbear the expression of our opinion, as the matter will undoubtedly undergo an early and severe investigation by the officers of the Mississippi Central.

INQUEST No. 32—Held on the 28th of October, at Germantown, on the body of Adam Miller (German). Verdict—Came to his death by a wound through the body caused by a ball fired from a rifle in the hands of a member of the German Rifle Club. Name unknown." JAS O GILL, Coroner.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MOTTLEY GLEN, GREEN CO., KY., October 26, 1862.

Have you ever been in an isolated situation—cut off from all communication with the world beyond—vaguely wondering who is dead, who lives, who remembers you, what little incidents of a day are leading to eternal consequences? What a strange experience it is, in these days of railroad travel and rapid transportation—and yet this peculiar life has been mine for weary weeks. And now, of all times, to be set apart from the suffering, acting world, ignorant of thrilling events that move the hearts of a whole nation! For more than two months we have had no mails and only a chance newspaper or a gossiping report to tell us of the terrible scenes of battle that crimson the annals of Kentucky, and make our beloved State again "the dark and bloody ground." The principal items of news being kindly furnished by the strolling rebel soldiery, very dark were the shadows resting on our noble cause, and very radiant the gleams all *couleur de rose* that flashed on the victories of the conquering army. Verily Charles of Sweden never marched in prouder triumphal glory than the dauntless Gen. Bragg, and "the stars in their courses" fought with the champions of "rights." Yet, amidst all the gloom of the cause I so love, my heart knew no despair, and said in its trust, "surely, surely from this baptism of fire and blood Kentucky will arise, consecrated to noble aims and glorious ends."

With faith I watched the sky in this "darkest night," and lo! from lowering clouds and blackest shadows arose "Friedland's star," beaming with the light of glory and promise.

Amidst the protracted dearth of news and entire cessation of mails, stranded as I have been on a lotus-island, you can well imagine my delight at the advent of a trio of Louisville Journals, with news from "the main-continent!" Precious as summer rain to fading roses, as sunshine to snow-buried violets—like "apples of gold in pictures of silver." Were ever newspapers so appreciated and read with such eager interest?

Ah! the dread scenes of battle that have darkened beautiful spots of beloved Kentucky; and yet what glory, like a halo, crowns the gloom! Our own chivalric Rousseau, and the gallant Col. Pope, have won by their daring and their suffering, a place in the hearts and memories of all patriots, and in the annals of war, that none other but true heroes "*sans peur et sans reproche*" could fill. The uncertain fate of that brave officer and accomplished gentleman, Col. Lytle, will sadden many a heart; but I pray that he may not have fallen, too, with other noble ones, a martyr to his country's cause. Our tri-colored "flag full of honor" waves over the beautiful villages and towns of Kentucky, and while we sing our paan, let us not forget a requiem for the fallen heroes; while we twine laurel-crowns for the living brave, let us not forget to weave cypress-wreaths for the graves of the dead brave, and they shall be "*immortelles.*"

"Dear ears that are stopp'd with the brown dust of death,
Blind eyes that are dark to your own deathless glory,
Silenced hearts that are heedless to praise murmur'd over you,
Sleep deep! Sleep in peace! Sleep in memory ever.
Wrapt, each soul in the deeds of its deathless endeavor,
Till the great Final Peace shall be struck through the world."

At my quiet ancestral home, I am thinking what, in these days of victories and martyrs, may be the possible fate of many whom I know and honor, and so I am wondering what has become of that genial, loyal "Old Soldier," whom I know only by his delightful letters, and yet whom, with my woman's intuition, I know to be as gallant as Sir Philip Sydney, and as true a knight as Bayard. May this gallant "Old Soldier" soon assure his admiring friends of his safety and whereabouts.

Pondering on the probable destiny of those, of whom I have no tidings, in my isolated retreat, most tenderly and yearningly do I think of a brave young soldier, whose heart pulses with the fire and lofty courage of a true hero—the chivalric Major of the 11th Kentucky regiment—Erasmus Mottley. Noble young cousin, pledged to so sublime a cause, amidst the sound of clarion and flashing steel and cannon "volley'd and thundered." May a voice, soft and low, whisper to thee of home, with its tender joys—of mother, of a beloved grave, grown with the flowers of two summers!

Whilst the world beyond is convulsed with the great events of the time, we, in the country, pass the autumn days in a not unpleasing monotony, burying silently in our hearts the hopes and dreads, and sympathies we must all feel. These soft, golden days we feel it almost a sin to stay in doors, and whatever pastime keeps us in the open air we vote pleasant. Nothing is in high favor and first on our list of rustic amusements. My fingers that should be "rosy-tipp'd" like Aphrodite's, are royally purple with walnut stains.

Grape-gathering is prime sport now—the little dark-blooded grapes that grow on such graceful vines, whose herald-blooms so daintily perfumed the forests in the early summer days. My merry cousin "Euclid," who is dancing out of his teens to the gayest music of "the symbols of pleasure," is quite equal to Gabriel Ravel in agility, and performs the most wondrous feats amidst the festoons of the vines, and showers down great bunches of grapes as we sit on the grass beneath.

In quiet moods, what is sweeter than a stroll in the woods that are now beautiful in the golden October glory! The rustle of the leaves, the sighing of the autumn winds, the songs of the lingering birds, the mosaic which we tread of crimson and brown and gold, with patches of emerald, yet bright, the quick flitting of the squirrels across our path, the lapsing of a little stream that is soon to cease its music—Oh! how beautifully suggestive, how tenderly sad, how rich in association are the pleasures of our walk!

Making more varied the out-of-door amusements of country life, I have lately inaugurated a new diversion, which I must tell you in detail and—*sub rosa*. One balmy evening of last week I sat on the margin of the little mint-perfumed stream that runs below the house, reading aloud the essays of that charming Elia-toned "Country Parson"; my auditors being my own appreciative little invalid and her "Topsy" nurse—not mentioning a legion of tiny fish in the "branch." Thus pleasantly employed, the huge ox-wagon came by, driven by "Herod", who may be descended from royal African ancestry, certainly from Virginia aristocracy! Halting in front of our group, and politely raising his hat, "Herod" gave us a courtly invitation to ride in his wagon—an equipage of which he was evidently quite proud. My little girl's brown eyes danced in glee, and faint roses creeped into her cheeks.

Looking into the sweet face, softened by weary months of suffering, how could I refuse? But as I glanced at the wagon, all laden with corn-stalks, my heart misgave me as to the accommodation offered. However, up we mounted, the driver giving me a hint to use great strategy, as the oxen might take offence at the scarlet "Garibaldi," which was the most striking part of my costume. Safely seated on the corn, the ponderous team started, and such a ride we had! Of course it was no "two-forty" span prancing on a shell road, yet very delightful in spite of that, and when my "little duchess of Wonderland" and I compared notes, it was hard to tell who had more enjoyed the ride! But so enjoyable it proved that every day, just before sunset, we may be seen standing on the little branch "waiting for the wagon" and the ride that closes the programme of the day's out-of-doors delights.

There is a dainty, dreamy little book that I love to read these autumn days, as I sit under a tree, whose leaves are falling fast, in faded beauty. It is a prose-poem written by one of our sweetest poets, and as full of tenderness, pathos, and grace, as a June day, of roses and bird-songs. It is "Daisy's Necklace," by Aldrich, but little read, perhaps, and yet whenever read it must steal into the heart, like a strain of sweetest music, to be buried there with other sweet and holy treasures. Whoever reads the book at my suggestion, will thank me for it, I am sure.

We shall bid "good-bye" to the old homestead before many days, and return to the world, which now seems so strange and far away. DORA.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

AFFAIRS IN VERSAILLES — LOST "RIGHTS" NOT FOUND—ARRESTS COMMENCED.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 27, 1862.

Now that the rebel armies are gone from our midst (and I pray never to return), and that we once more breathe the pure air of freemen, it may not be amiss to take a slight retrospect of the past, and those who gave aid and comfort to the enemy. We had a right to expect that the sympathizers with the South, who had pledged their honor and entered into bond to observe a strict neutrality, would of course act up to the letter of their obligations, but we were sadly disappointed. No sooner were the enemy upon us than these very men were seen to be conspicuous in hailing them with noisy applause and every demonstration of joy which the most rabid rebels, unshackled, could give, thereby violating their honor and forfeiting their obligations. The time has arrived when the line must be drawn between the friends of the Union and the aiders of rebellion. They must be dealt with as the enemies of our common country; not in a spirit of retaliation or persecution, but from a sense of our high obligation to sustain the Union and her cherished institutions.

I would appeal to the candor and intelligence of those who sympathize with the South, who are under the delusive impression that their rights have been invaded, and ask if the means they have adopted is the only and best way to accomplish the end. Although I have never been able to obtain a satisfactory knowledge of the specific character of the right, whether it be bona fide or merely imaginary, yet you seem to rely with confidence upon its restoration whenever an invading army was present to enforce its consummation. You have had all your *brag* fighting men from the South—you have given them all the aid in money, and men by thousands for the purpose of getting at your rights, and I would now respectfully ask are you satisfied with the result? If you expect Kentucky to turn traitor and tack herself to the tail of the Southern Confederacy, as the only means of satisfying your visionary claim, you will be most egregiously disappointed. I have no fears for the final triumph of our glorious old Commonwealth. She occupies the proud position of one of the main pillars of the grand national edifice. She is rich in all the elements that constitute greatness, and, like another Hercules, will scatter her invaders to the four winds. It is true your military leaders have trespassed upon our territory, and usurped some *particular rights*, such as taking our horses, our breadstuffs, cattle, and everything needful for their comfort and convenience, forced upon us their worthless money, &c. Are these some of the rights you ask at their hands? They came here with their hypocritical proclamations, as your protectors, to shield you from the tyranny and oppression under which you were groaning, while at the same time they were devastating your country, and committing every species of enormity which the devil himself could suggest. And if anything were wanted to cover them all over with shame and disgrace, it istheir dastardly and hasty retreat from Kentucky with all their plunder, thereby falsifying their professions and disappointing the cherished hopes of their best friends. If you will be candid and honest with yourselves, you will acknowledge that you enjoyed more rights under the old Union and Constitution than you have ever done since the inauguration of the rebellion. Then ground your arms and come back into the family fold and it will do you good.

You would oblige your numerous readers in this locality, Messrs. Editors, if you can inform them what has become of *Dick Hawes*, the would be Military Governor of Kentucky. The last heard of him he was making a speech in the State Capitol, in Frankfort, but the eloquent appeals of the Federal artillery on "Monroe Heights" were so moving that he left in haste, neglecting a portion of his dinner, and his grog, but I may be mistaken as to the latter, I think it probable he took a heavy slug of old Bourbon as a spur in the head. His fellow travellers, Bragg and Buckner, were no less alarmed, for they left about the same time without regard to the order of their leaving. They arrived in Versailles about 7 o'clock in the evening, and the courthouse bell announced a speech from them. Of course the house was crowded to hear from their lips, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing less. They said many things, marvellous and astonishing, all going to show that Kentucky was gone, hook and line, into the Southern Confederacy. They were just from Frankfort, and knew all about it. When at the same time they were running for dear life to save their precious carcasses from Federal vengeance and just retribution. And strange to say there were some clever men here green enough to believe them.

The work of arrest has commenced. The following persons have been arrested and gone to Louisville to be dealt with by Gen. Boyle, as their offences may deserve: Harvy Craig, had two sons with Morgan, one was killed in the fight at Cynthiana, the other is still in the rebel service, and himself a bad rebel; David O. Harris, accepting office as Provost Marshal of Versailles; Wm. Cotton and Thos. Edwards, Captains, authorized to raise a company each for the rebel service, and which they could not effect; Dr. H. Lillard, had a son in the rebel service and was shot at Shiloh, and died of his wound in Louisville, and himself a sojourner in Dixie for several months, but returned home here and gave himself up and entered into bond for his good behavior. He was very active in giving aid and comfort as Commissary, &c.; Jos. L. Taylor, aider and abettor generally. I have not heard of any specific charge against him except being found in bad company; Wm. P. Hart and his overseer, Ed. Terrell,—old offenders—large quantities of ammunition, powder, and bullets, &c., belonging to the rebels and harbored on his premises and captured by the Federals. Col. Munday, with a portion of his cavalry, is here, and will no doubt find others of the same sort. SAM.

NEW RAISINS—Just received direct from New York an invoice new Layer Raisins in whole and quarter boxes.
o25 TERRY & CO., No. 618 Main st.

FINE TOBACCO—
120 boxes Crescent bright lbs Tobacco;
75 do Anchor " " do;
35 do People's Choice bright 10's Tobacco;
40 do Grace Darling " " "
In store and for sale by
o25 NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY TOBACCO—
85 boxes King's ¾ lbs Missouri Tobacco;
175 do Kentucky 10's do;
200 do Kentucky common lbs do;
In store and for sale by
o25 NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—50 tierces choice sugar-cured Hams for sale by
o25 NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

OSNABURGS—2 bales ¾ Osnaburgs in store and for sale by
o25 TERRY & CO., No. 618 Main st.

NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE SIRUPS, in whole, ½, and ¼ bbls, just received and for sale by (o25) TERRY & CO., No. 618 Main st.

OLD WHISKY.
206. 100 BBLS "OLD CROW;"
50 do "Young Crow;
In store and for sale by
o22 W. H. WALKER & CO., Main st.

SUTLERS' GOODS.
206. 200 DOZEN FRESH PEACHES, 2 lb cans;
100 cases Kbox Sardines in oil;
25 boxes Soda in 1 lb papers;
100,000 Havana Cigars;
25 doz superior Turkish Smoking Tobacco.
Also Lexington Mustard, Mason's Blacking, Pipes, &c.
In store and for sale by
o22 W. H. WALKER & CO., No. 206 Main st.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

IN AND ABOUT PADUCAH.

PADUCAH, Oct. 24, 1862.

I sometimes become so stirred up by reading the newspapers, particularly the Louisville Journal, a paper which I always admired and have happily always agreed with, and by the events and circumstances by which I am surrounded, that, like the poet Burns, who, when much roused and excited by any thing, had to let himself off in poetry, I have to let myself off in militant prose.

Things here continue *in statu quo*. Of course our town and country have partaken to a greater or less extent of the excitement pervading other parts of the State, consequent upon its recent invasion by the hungry, unwashed, unkempt, ragged "chivalry" of the South, the rebel hordes of Kerby Smith, and Kentucky's traitor sons, Buckner, Marshall, and Breckinridge, of the infamous bogus "Southern Confederacy," who, Judas-like, have bartered off their country for less than thirty pieces of silver; and now either have to be fugitives on a foreign soil, or whenever they get into the State have to come in the character of *invaders* of their own country, and have their rebel carcasses well guarded to prevent falling into the hands of Uncle Sam's marshals or troops! Humphrey Marshall, though a Marshall himself, is desperately afraid of *marshals* when it has the initials U. S. by way of prefix to it. Poor Humphrey! No doubt he has long ago repented of forsaking the good old Union, not in sackcloth and ashes, but in gunpowder and bad whisky. Well, "as he has made his bed so let him lie." The same cause, ambition, that occasioned the first secession that ever took place, that of the Devil and his angels from heaven, no doubt had its influence on Humphrey and his, not compatriots, but companions in rebellion, who had "Rather reign in hell than serve in heaven"—rather be in power in a bogus, rebel government than honorably serve in the Union.

The rebels here outnumber the Union men at least twenty or more to one, and it is really amusing to hear them talk about the Confederates and the Federals. Every battle that takes place is, with them, a great Southern victory. They read the papers, the Louisville Journal among others, with as great avidity as the Union men; and when they come to accounts of Federal victories they call them "Northern lies." Like drowning men catching at straws, they seize upon every little circumstance, every trifling admission and incidental expression, and dwell upon it and magnify it to the utmost, in order to eke out something favorable to their desperate cause! Every few days the most absurd and groundless rumors are put in circulation, such as a report came to our town through rebel sources that there were *one hundred and fifty thousand* Federal soldiers *killed* at the battle of Antietam—a good deal more than McClellan's whole army—and that their bodies lay so thick they could be walked upon without touching the ground for the distance of *nine miles!* A few days ago we heard that there was a rebel force of seven thousand at Murray, the county town of Calloway, about forty miles distant, and in a day or two that there was not a single rebel soldier there. Thus these rumors succeed each other like the waves of the sea—one passing away to give place to another still larger and more preposterous. And the rebels here, claiming to be men of intelligence, too, greedily gulp down these rumors, such is their gullibility, like young birds that swallow down everything that is poked into their mouths!

It is equally amusing to hear these rebels on the raids of Lee into Maryland—"my Maryland," as Longstreet called it in his proclamation—and of Kirby Smith into Kentucky. It is well known, and was at the time admitted by the rebels here, that the programme of Lee was to invade Maryland, get possession of the State, and then carry the war into the free States by invading Pennsylvania and taking Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., and would have carried it out had he not been so completely foiled by McClellan and driven back into Virginia; and the programme of Kirby Smith was, first, to invade and take possession of Kentucky, and then invade the free States of Indiana, Ohio, and perhaps Illinois, taking possession of Cincinnati, Evansville, etc., in which he was equally foiled by the prompt action of our military and the extensive and energetic preparations to meet him. All these rebel programmes, east and west, were, we say, well known, generally admitted at the time by the rebels themselves, and even acted upon by the rebel Congress at Richmond, Virginia. Newspaper readers well remember how the rebels talked and boasted about the necessity of invading the loyal Slave States, and taking possession of them, particularly of Maryland, "My Maryland," and the free States, and of "carrying the war into the enemy's country," in order to teach the Union men, or "Yankees," a lesson, and show to the European powers, not only their ability to defend themselves and drive the "invaders" back from their soil, but to even successfully invade "the enemy's country," and thus insure or secure recognition. But now since these plans failed what do we hear? Why, that the grand object of the rebels was to obtain provisions and supplies for their armies; and having done this they "retired," *ediis* retreated back, and, in the case of Lee, in a most prodigious hurry from "My Maryland" back into "old Virginia."

The rebels here are claiming great victories in the recent battles at Corinth, Miss., and near Perryville, Ky., as well as at Antietam, Va.; not from any information in the papers, but from the reports of Madame Rumor in her Gazette! They have a sort of "underground railroad" for "stragglers" from the Southern army, who bring such news through these "private channels" as may best suit them, "manufactured to order," to keep up their flagging spirits with these "crumbs of comfort."

A few words here on the President's emancipation proclamation. It is emphatically and universally condemned by almost every man of every class—Union men being as loud in its condemnation as any others. It is the general opinion that if it be *enforced* it will destroy almost every vestige of Union sentiment, not only in the South but in the border slave States. it has already done immense injury to the cause of the Union. It has added, and if enforced will add, at least *one hundred thousand* men to the rebel army, if not more than that, and put back the suppression of the rebellion at least a year. The rebels are jubilant over it, and say that it is the very thing they wanted. Depend upon it, it is all false and its spreading constitution among them. As to its moral effect on them, they regard it as no more than so much blank paper; and are no more alarmed at or intimidated by it than they would be by the shooting of paper bullets out of a pop-gun at them! These "proclamations" remind me of a circumstance that once occurred at P——, Tenn. The judge was holding court, and at the opening of it told the deputy sheriff to make proclamation (to proclaim the opening of the court). The deputy being a new and green hand at the business, went to the courthouse door and exclaimed at the top of his voice: "Make proclamation! —make proclamation!" So now, the order of the day, when anything is to be done, is to "make proclamation." We are blessed with a "make proclamation" President, and "make proclamation" Generals, if with nothing else.

The secesh here and hereabouts manifest great anxiety to see Paducah and the country in possession of the rebel soldiers; and should a thing so unfortunate ever occur, it is to be hoped that the rebel citizens so desiring will be quartered, foraged, pillaged, and depredated upon to their heart's content—which will most assuredly be the case. Worthless Confederate trash, or still more worthless paper promises to pay, will be all the remuneration they may expect ever to get. As great rebels as they are, as anxious as they may be to have "the Yankee devils," as some of them term the soldiers of the Union, driven out of the country, and as badly as they hate the Federal Government, they unhesitatingly prefer "the green backs," whenever they can get them, and are as anxious to get hold of them as if they were gold and silver.

In conclusion, I will not say what is the amount of our forces here at Paducah, but they are sufficient, and prepared to give any rebel force that may be so presumptuous as to attack them a good fight, and to give a good account of themselves. And there have been so many points along the Ohio River above here attacked and invested by the rebels, that we may not be surprised at any time for them to make the attempt. Indeed the wonder has been that they have not done so before this time. But one thing I will say, and that is, that this point, situated as it is at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and but a few miles below that of the Cumberland, and completely commanding the navigation of the Ohio, is of such importance that a sufficient force should always be kept here, or kept convenient, so as to be easily concentrated at any time, as to successfully resist any rebel attack that can be made upon it. Let the Government see well to this matter, and the sooner the better. If there shall not be a rebel raid made upon it, it will not be the fault of the rebels in this country, whenever they think it can be done with impunity by their soldiers. SIGMA.

BANK STOCK WANTED—
25 shares Bank of Louisville;
25 shares Bank of Kentucky;
For which the highest market price will be paid at the office of
o25 NOCK, WICKS, & CO.,
213 and 317 Main st.

MANILLA ROPE, &c.—
125 coils Manilla Rope, assorted sizes;
30 do Jute do; do do;
25 do Hemp do, do do;
25 do Cotton do, do do;
In store and for sale by
o22 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

THE CAPTURE OF GALVESTON.—The Grenada (Miss.) Appeal, of the 20th inst., furnishes the following intelligence of the capture of Galveston, Texas, by the Federals:

Mr. Henry L. Allen, of Texas, now in this place, has furnished us with the following extra of the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, together with extracts from letters received by him one day later than the extra. The letters are dated Oct. 5th, and the following extracts are gleaned from them:

"Since the extra was out, we have some later news from the Island, and a great many rumors up to twelve o'clock last night at the last news.

"Four days are given to move the women and children. The gunboats in the bay are ranged along the town. The Federal troops are at Fort Point and the Pelican and Gridiron are flying.

"Our troops are stretched from the South battery along Tremont street to the strand, down to Kuhn's building. Lots and cords of troops are pouring in from the country. Thirteen hundred and eighty went down last night. By to-morrow two more regiments will go.

"The Federal commander says he has but few men, and he shall be compelled to destroy the bridge immediately."

Another letter says: "All is confusion here at this moment. No end to the people coming with children, negroes, and furniture. All are wearied and car worn. We are certainly in trouble now, as we have great fears of yellow jack."

From the Houston Telegraph Extra, Oct. 4, 1½ P. M.

Galveston Fallen.—The following has just been received from the telegraph office. We shall have further particulars on the arrival of the operator at Virginia Point:

Galveston, Oct. 4, 2¼ P. M.—Heavy firing at the fleet.

2:20 P. M.—The steamer is past the fort. I am preparing to leave.

2:30 P. M.—One Federal steamer is now at the Central wharf, having passed the battery at Fort Point. The telegraph office is closed; operator left for Virginia Point. Flag of truce had not yet returned.

[Later.]

Galveston Depot, Oct. 4, 4:15 P. M.—Troops have left Galveston for Virginia Point. Telegraph office will be opened there in half an hour. Federal steamer opposite Central wharf.

About 1:35 P. M., a Federal steamer crossed the bar with a flag of truce flying. Our battery at Fort Point opened on them, when they fired several broadsides at us, and passed up into the bay. The battery and fort at Port Point were then set on fire and evacuated.

The troops were all marched to the depot and sent to Virginia Point. The Federal steamers are lying all together about a mile down, and our men are communicating with them.

[Still Later.]

Houston, Oct. 4, 9 *P. M.*—We give to-night all the intelligence we have received to-day from Galveston. Our last despatch is from the Galveston railroad depot at 8 P. M.

Galveston, Oct. 4, 8 *P. M.*—At 7:40 P. M. before the flag of truce boat got to the fleet five steamers started in off the bar with flags of truce flying at their mast heads. As they approached Fort Point our batteries opened on them and they returned it.

The second shot from the steamer struck our gun at the point, and the third shot dismounted it. Our troops destroyed all the works. The steamer came into the bay and our batteries at Kuhn's wharf opened on them, but all the shot fell short.

The troops immediately commenced evacuating the city, and the city presented a scene of utter confusion; and as I write, the depot is full of people trying to get away. The Federals notified us they would give us time to move the women and children if we erected no more batteries. All is confusion at the present.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

DEFENCE OF LOWER KENTUCKY—CERULEAN SPRINGS A PROPER CENTRE—RUMORED BATTLE.

PADUCAH, KY., Oct. 23, 1862.

I see in your paper a suggestion that Major Wallis's battalion and some other forces are destined to operate against the guerillas infesting the country between Green and Cumberland rivers. The country is geographically divided by the Tradewater river. There is south of Tradewater a block of several counties, five or six in number, in which the guerillas have almost undisturbed sway, one or two expeditions into parts of it hardly constituting an exception to the rebel occupation. I learn (for I have not been home since the first of August) that bands of robbers of from two to five are going about stealing horses, &c., claiming to be independent companies or robbers on their own account, keeping for individuals all they get. L. A Sypert, Esq., formerly an attorney of Hopkinsville, heads one of these companies. If something is not soon done for these people they will be picked of everything they have. To protect them will require a stationary force of say 1,000 men. That body of men, located at Cerulean Springs, will command four or five counties completely. It is a healthy situation, with sufficient buildings to house a regiment, located in the midst of the worst rebel population in the State. It is twelve miles from Cadiz, fifteen from Hopkinsville, fifteen from Princeton, and twenty from Eddyville. One regiment would be able to sustain any attack likely to be made against it, and could regulate and cover the whole country lying between Tradewater and Cumberland rivers. They would cut the line of communication between the rebels of Union and Hopkins with those of Christian, Trigg, Lyon, and Tennessee.

Two youths from Trigg report that a heavy cannonading was heard on Tuesday evening in the direction of Hopkinsville; supposed a battle was progressing between the Federal troops, 1,500 strong, and some of the bands of marauders. They say Forrest was reported at Clarksville with 1,000 men. I give it for what it is worth.

50 BOXES ASSORTED CANDY for sale by
o22 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

250 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE;
100 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated, and Powdered Sugar;
50 bbls N. Y. and Boston Sirup;
150 kegs prime country Lard;
100 whole and half bbls and kits Mackerel;
100 half bbls Soda;
50 boxes Kentucky and Missouri Tobacco;
500 kegs Nails;
For sale at lowest market rates by
GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.,
o22 550 Main st.

50 BBLS CIDER VINEGAR for sale by
o22 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

20 BAGS COTTON YARN, for sale by
o22 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

100 BOXES STAR CANDLES for sale by
o22 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

SEINE TWINE—500 lbs Seine Twine, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by
o22 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

MOLASSES—150 bbls New York Sirup just received and for sale by
o9 MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.

HAMS—
2,000 plain canvased Hams;
1,000 sugar-cured do;
for sale by
o9 GARDNER & CO.

N. O. CLARIFIED SUGAR—50 hhds choice White Clarified just received per railroad and for sale by
o15 MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.

BRANDY—15 bbls pure Apple and Peach Brandy for sale low to close consignment by
o11 TAIT, SON, & CO., No. 334 Main st.

WOODEN WARE—
175 dozen assorted Buckets;
100 nests do Tubs;
75 boxes Clothes' Pins;
In store and for sale by
o15 MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.

REFINED SUGARS—
250 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated;
100 bbls New York A White;
In store and for sale by
o15 MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.

CHEESE—400 boxes prime W. R. Cheese in store and for sale by
o17 TAIT, SON, & CO., No. 334 Main st.

ATTENTION, SUTLERS
HOGS' FEET, put up in brine;
HOGS' TONGUES, put up in brine.
MITCHELL & DEAN,
105 Main st., between First and Second.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO in caddies and boxes;
KENTUCKY TOBACCO—Bright and black sweet, lbs, fives, and tens.
MITCHELL & DEAN,
Commission Merchants,
o4 106 Main st., between First and Second.

WOODEN WARE—
200 dozen Buckets;
100 nests Tubs, assorted;
5 dozen brass bound Cedar Buckets;
20 do Half Bushel Measures; for sale by
o2 GARDNER & CO.

HIBBITT & SOH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, No. 223 Market street, between Second and Third.
o11

SARDINES—25 cases halves and quarters Sardines in store and for sale by
o4 GARDNER & CO.

TOBACCO—
75 boxes Kentucky Tobacco;
40 do Missouri do;
40 do Virginia do;
for sale by
o2 GARDNER & CO.

DRIED BEEF AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGE just received by (o10) GARDNER & CO.

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES AND SIRUP—Bbls and half bbls for sale by
o2 GARDNER & CO.

CHEESE—100 boxes Cheese for sale by
o4 GARDNER & CO.

Estray Notice.
TAKEN UP AS AN ESTRAY BY ANDREW KLENGER, in Jefferson county, Ky., near the Oakland Race Course, a mouse colored HORSE, about 15 hands high, right hind foot white, and star in the forehead. Appraised by me at $80. Given under my hand this 6th day of October, 1862.
o7 d4w* JOS. CLEMENT, J. P. J. C.

U. S. OFFICERS IN WANT OF MILITARY GOODS
WOULD BY WELL TO CALL AT J. L. DEPPEN'S, northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, where they can find a choice assortment of DRESS and FATIGUE SUITS either for Infantry or Cavalry ready made, or by leaving their measure can have a suit made in a short time and in the best style at a reasonable price. He has also a large assortment of FURNISHING GOODS.
o7 d1f

NOTICE.
THERE IS BUT ONE MORE COMPANY of Provost Guards to be raised, and W. H. Fagan is authorized to raise the same. This is the last company for you to get into a company that will remain in the city. The usual bounty and pay in advance. Remember this is the last chance to get the advance. Call at once or forever before the militia are called out. There are but a few more men wanted to complete this company.
Recruiting Office on Market street, one door above Preston.
o6 d1f S. S. LEATHERMAN, 1st Lieut. and Recruiting Agent.

Quartermaster's Department.
OFFICE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 151 East Third Street.
CINCINNATI, August 18, 1862.

PROPOS

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

Green street, between Third and Fourth.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

☞ Daily Journal, delivered in the city.....$10 00

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL.

Daily per year..... 8 00
Daily per month..... 75
Country Daily (half sheet) per year..... 5 00
Country Daily (half sheet) per month..... 50
Tri-Weekly per year..... 5 00
Tri-Weekly per month..... 50
Weekly per year..... 2 00
Weekly per year in clubs of five, each..... 1 50

All subscriptions out of the city discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ONE SQUARE, TEN LINES AGATE OR LESS, DAILY:

2d or 3d page.		1st or 4th page.	
1 insertion,	$0 75	1 month,	$7 00
2 insertions,	1 00	2 months,	13 00
3 insertions,	1 25	3 months,	18 00
4 insertions,	1 50	6 months,	30 00
5 insertions,	1 75	12 months,	55 00
6 insertions,	2 00	12 months,	50 00

Each additional square one half the above rates.

Wants, For Sale or Rent, for Hire, and such notices, not exceeding four lines agate, 25 cents each insertion. Marriages and Deaths 25 cents. Obituaries 50 cents or more according to space occupied.

WEEKLY PAPER.—One dollar a square for first insertion, and fifty cents for each additional insertion.

Editorial notices, where the person has no advertisement in the paper, 20 cents a line; each continuance 10 or 5 cents a line, according to length of time. Editorials, where there is advertising, 10 cents a line for first insertion, and 5 cents for each additional insertion.

☞ Remittances by mail, *when in registered letters*, at our risk. The money must be remitted with the order for advertising or paper.

GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor & Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1862.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—In our article in the Journal of yesterday upon Gen. Buell, one sentence reads thus: "It may be said that it was their business (Buell's and Crittenden's) to know when a battle was raging only *two* miles off." It should have been *a few* miles.

☞ The intelligence from Washington is that a general movement has at last begun on the part of the army of the Potomac. At the same time information comes, that the weather and the roads, which till now have been in the highest degree favorable, have suddenly become most unpropitious. So the news is partly good and partly not so.

But we have confidence in McClellan and his army. Certainly he is not faster than another distinguished General who has just been relieved from service for imputed slowness, but we believe that he knows his duty and will perform it, and that his vast army is in all respects worthy of his gallant and skilful leadership. We may now expect very soon either a terrible conflict between the two mightiest armies ever arrayed against each other upon this continent or the retreat of one of them to Richmond or still further South. We are not prepared to predict a battle and a Federal victory, but we are entirely prepared to say, that, if the rebel hosts shall risk an encounter and the immediate result shall correspond with our anticipations, the happy and triumphant close of the war will be in full view before the eyes of the whole nation and of all the world.

☞ Nothing could be more shameful than the manner in which the correspondents of the Cincinnati papers slander Gen. Buell in connection with the late battle at Chaplin Hills. A long letter purporting to be from an army officer, published in the Gazette of Monday, is a series of falsehoods and slanders from beginning to end. The writer says:

But two brigades were sent to McCook's help out of thirty thousand troops lying the whole day scarcely out of sight of the enemy's guns, while Gen. Mitchel, whose guns commanded the batteries that were galling McCook, was *repeatedly ordered to fall back*, and was threatened with arrest unless he obeyed. Gen Schoepff, whose division lay close at hand, actually begged to be allowed to go to McCook's assistance, and was *refused*. The gallant soldier turned away with tears in his eyes.

We have heard these things or something very much like them before. But there is not a word of truth in what is thus said. It is thoroughly and basely false. The writer states, that "Gen. Mitchel, whose guns commanded the batteries that were galling McCook, was repeatedly ordered to fall back and was threatened with arrest unless he obeyed". This statement is proved a base calumny by Gen. Mitchel's official report published in the same number of the Gazette in which the scandalous letter appears. That report shows that Mitchel neither fell back nor was ordered to fall back. He was allowed to do and did whatever he could in the fight, and it was good service that he rendered. If the Gazette's correspondent insists that "Mitchel was ordered to fall back and threatened with arrest unless he obeyed," let him tell who issued the order and the threat. He does not say that they were issued by Buell, yet he would have the public think so. Buell however sent no order or message to Mitchel, and, as we have said, did not even know till 5 P. M. that a battle was going on, no information of it having been communicated to him or to Gen. Crittenden. The story that "Gen. Schoepff actually begged to be allowed to go to McCook's assistance and turned away with tears in his eyes because he was refused" is an oft-repeated but unmitigated falsehood. To whom is it pretended that the gallant Schoepff preferred his tearful but vain entreaty to be allowed to go to McCook's assistance? Did he prefer it to Gen. Buell, who did not know until nearly sunset that a battle was raging, and who then sent reinforcements as promptly as possible? If not to Gen. Buell, then to whom pray?

The slanderers of Gen. Buell have undoubtedly carried their point for the present, but they and their employers may yet mourn their success in bitterness and tears.

☞ We are somewhat at a loss to know what general policy the rebels will adopt next.

They first tried the defensive policy, which failed, and, disgusted with that, they at length tried the offensive policy, which has failed also. We do not see very clearly what policy remains for them, except the policy of submission to the constitution and the laws, which, by every obligation that can sway or enjoin accountable beings, they ought to have adopted at first and pursued to the last. Then we should have been to-day, as we were at the outset of the rebellion, a peaceful and united people, with the rights of every State and of every individual in full and vigorous preservation.

But, alas! this wise, safe, and obligatory policy was spurned at first by the rebels, and now, after wasting millions of treasure and rivers of blood, they must embrace it at last, or still reject it with the certainty of embracing it nevertheless after they shall have expended fresh millions of treasure and poured out fresh rivers of blood. This is a solemn truth which the rebels cannot ponder too solemnly. It is the business of our armies to drive this truth home upon the rebels.

We agree on this point with the New York Evening Post. "The defeats formerly suffered by the rebels in the West, when acting upon their old policy of defence," says our contemporary, "led Mr. Davis to remark in his inaugural address, that even then they had undertaken too much. What course then remains? An offensive policy is undertaking too much, and, according to the highest authority in the Confederacy, the same is true of a defensive policy. The only fair inference to be drawn is that rebellion is undertaking too much in any case. As soon as the Southern people become impressed with this truth—and there are many facts which tend to make this impression prevalent—the rebellion will come to an end. How soon this can be brought about depends upon our armies in the field, and upon the faithful, persevering efforts of Generals who, like Rosecrans, are quick to gain an advantage, and relentless in pursuing it to its utmost consequences."

Unquestionably this is the just view of the case. We hope it will be acted upon, intelligently and energetically, in the field, in the cabinet, in the columns of the press, on the platform, in the mart, at the ballot-box, and wherever else a loyal son of the Republic may find himself in a situation to strike for the honor and salvation of his country.

☞ If the pending draft were for a feast instead of a fight, how few would claim to be considered exempts!

☞ The rebels need not suppose that their government, simply because it is "in a fix," is a fixed fact.

☞ The Republican State Committee of Massachusetts have issued a partisan address to the people of that State, which has the singularly ill fortune to be refuted and scouted by the leading journal of the party. The fact affords a very cheering glimpse at the condition of politics in the Old Bay State.

The manifesto in question sets out with the following averment:

Whatever may be thought of the possibility or expediency of abandoning all old political organizations in view of the dangerous condition of the country, it is certain that the republican party has fairly tried the experiment, and is in no way responsible for its failure.

This averment, which might be important if true, the Springfield Republican, the most influential Republican journal in New England, thus proves to be untrue:

It was not necessary that the State committee should falsify history in the effort to prove that the Republican leaders made any honest attempt last year to form a union with all parties in sustaining the government and the war. They know very well that the Republican State committee which ... and the late Republican Convention was ... by the very Convention which they point to as a proof that they made an honest attempt at union! We are ashamed of them. We are ashamed that a body of men with whose principles we have always sympathized, and with whom, in former years, we have considered it an honor to act, should be driven by any circumstances to such dishonorable subterfuges. They know perfectly well that they never intended that the Republican organization in Massachusetts should die, and what is the use in pretending otherwise? Why resort to a dodge like this when a straightforward course would be better, and conviction of falsehood is so easy? The address is simply an attempt to cover up the essential disloyalty of the Worcester Convention, and to spoil the capital that other parties are making out of it.

Of the manifesto as a whole the Republican speaks as follows:

Its appearance at this moment is a confession alike of guilt, weakness, and alarm. We were really prepared for nothing of the kind, because we supposed that the committee regarded the game as in their own hands. It would be a task painfully disgusting to us to point out the slippery sophistries and miserable evasions of this document. Let us simply ask the question why such a document as this was necessary? There was a fine chance to say every essential thing said here at the Worcester convention, *but it was not said*. The Worcester convention had other business on hand. It could not even mention the President's name. There was but one name worthy of mention at Worcester, and around that gathered all the interest. There was no unqualified devotion to the government declared at Worcester, so there must needs come a supplement from the alarmed State Committee, and here we have it. The difference in the spirit of the Republican and Democratic conventions did not amount to enough to be noticeable. The Republicans had the decency of silence to recommend them, to be sure, but there is not a member of the state committee who does not know that the President was not indorsed, simply because his policy at that time was condemned, and because they intended that their devotion to the government should be conditional. "That's what's the matter." That was what was the matter at the summer meeting at Faneuil Hall.

When we reflect that the journal which thus speaks is as we have said the most influential Republican journal in New England, and, moreover, that it sustains nominally at least the State ticket of the party with the fanatical Andrew at the head, we may form some rough estimate of the spirit which in the pending struggle animates or exanimates the better class of the Republicans of Massachusetts who still adhere at all to their party in the hands of the radicals; and we may form, too, some rough augury of the result of the struggle, which, as it seems to us at this distance, must be a glorious victory for the conservative or People's party. We cannot well understand how any other result is possible. Happily no other is probable.

☞ General Sam. Jones, lately placed by rebel authority in command of the Department of East Tennessee, has just issued an address to the citizens of that section, in which he says:

The right of the citizen to the protection of the Government is *conditional* on loyalty and obedience to that Government.

This is the principle adopted and acted on everywhere by the rebels when they succeed in establishing temporary power. They act upon the assumption that the right of a citizen to the rebel Government's protection rests upon the condition of his loyalty and obedience to that Government. And our secession citizens here in Kentucky are doing everything in their power to effect the establishment of rebel sway among us—to bring about a state of affairs in which no person, male or female, not avowing loyalty and rendering obedience to the Confederate Government at Richmond shall be held entitled to Government protection. And yet these resident rebels, thus intent upon the destruction of all right and claim on the part of the friends of the Federal Government to enjoy the privileges of citizens, to enjoy even security of life and limb and property, raise a most dismal and horrible outcry at the alleged cruelty and atrocious barbarity of the bare suggestion that they themselves should not in the meanwhile receive from the Federal Government, against which they are warring, all the protection due to the truest loyalty and the most faithful obedience.

We would not that our friends should do wrong because they suffer wrong. But rebel insolence and presumption are absolutely intolerable. Our rebels cannot have the effrontery to pretend that they and their friends, if they were to come into power here, would extend to us for a single day the protection which they themselves now claim as a right from the Federal Government, and which is freely accorded to them.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says Judge Merrick, the Union States Judge for the District of Columbia, has protested against paying the income tax on his salary. The Judge has heretofore injured his reputation by fighting against the Government, and it is thought he will accomplish but little good, either for himself or the country, by his present course. If it hurts his feelings to pay a legal tax, it would be more manly for him to retire from the service of his country altogether.

☞ Mrs. Swisshelm says that she writes for her paper "on the table beside the unwashed breakfast dishes, in the interval of making dough, moulding it into loaves, heating the oven, putting it in, keeping up the fire, and watching and turning the pans." We should have guessed as much.

☞ Many of our army officers are undoubtedly political aspirants. But, to prove themselves fit for civil stations, they needn't prove themselves unfit for military ones.

☞ Gov. Wise is still talking about "Old John Brown." He hasn't got half of old Brown's sense, but, if we catch him, he may have all of old Brown's last sensations.

☞ Lovell H. Rousseau has been promoted and is now a Major General. He has nobly won his honors, and were there more stars to achieve he would win them all.

☞ Had our armies been half as well officered as they are manned, the rebellion would have been crushed into nothing months ago.

☞ Why should the rebels make such an ado about the want of salt when they claim to be themselves the salt of the earth?

☞ If a vulture were to prey upon the heart of Buckner as one did upon that of Prometheus, we should pity the poor bird.

☞ Our Generals succeed remarkably in withholding information from their friends, and letting it get to their enemies.

☞ When our armies win victories, the reputation of our country will be at a premium, and gold will not.

☞ An army is a fighting machine, but very few engineers have the skill to make the machine work well.

☞ Secessionists and abolitionists, like old maids and old bachelors, should be tied together.

☞ A coquette sacks lovers, a rebel army would gladly sack whole cities.

☞ If the rebels are getting hungry, they had better "eat humble pie."

☞ The New York World a short time since stated on the authority of some disappointed speculator that there was "but one General" in the army of the Southwest "whose hands are untainted by cotton speculations," and upon this it based an article wondering how the young men of the country could consent to serve as privates and have their bodies filled with lead while the men of higher rank at a safer distance were filling their pockets with ill-gotton gold and shamefully neglecting their duties. In the name of all our Kentucky Generals, who have held command in the Southwest, we repelled this calumny. We are glad to see that the World is ashamed of its conduct, for it says its recent paragraph charged "much of the inefficiency of our Western armies during the last four months to the utterly shameless manner in which many of our officers have neglected their duties and devoted their minds and their time to speculation in cotton." This *paragraph* was an article about two thirds of a column in length, and the charge was as sweeping as words could make it, that all the Generals but one were obnoxious to its grave complaint. The words were not, "many of our officers," but "our officers" taken as a body, and the World referred to the "Generals, Colonels, and Captains" in our armies of the Southwest. The World now says:

With all the asperity of its language, the Journal must be aware of two things—that it was not intended to allege this shameful conduct against any General who could be truly said to have kept his hands unstained by speculation, and that as a matter of fact so many instances of such speculation have occurred that the Journal cannot possibly be ignorant of some of them, though Kentucky Generals be proved guiltless of any.

In reply to this, we have to say that the World's allegations touched the fair fame of every officer above the rank of subaltern, with but one exception, and therefore we repelled it as an act of justice to Kentuckians in the service. We do not know of "many instances of such speculation;" we know of one, the instance of Maj. Gen. Mitchel, but of no other. It was the merciless injustice of the World's wholesale charges that induced us to notice them, not that we for one moment feared for the reputation of Kentucky Generals. Their hands are as unstained by speculation as are their escutcheons by taint of cowardice or disloyalty.

Having mentioned General Mitchel as furnishing the only instance of "such speculation" within our knowledge, we perhaps might as well subjoin the following documentary testimony on the point:

LOUISVILLE, July 9, 1862.

I am a citizen of Athens, Ala., and was there when cotton was seized at the rebel fortifications at Swan Lake, one mile from Tennessee River. The cotton, though lying at Athens, was sold at Huntsville, by order of Gen. O. M. Mitchel, and purchased by a man named —— Clarke, at three cents per pound. For this cotton I offered Gen. Mitchel seven cents per pound in gold, but he refused to let me have it. I offered seven cents a pound for said cotton to said Mitchel on the day of sale and prior to the purchase thereof by said Clarke.

After this, there had been left from the same fortification some cotton which had been used therein, and which was floating in the river bottom or hanging about the trees. This I offered to gather and deliver in good order, at Huntsville or Athens, for one half, or I would pay five cents a pound or $300 in gold for the lot. This I offered in writing to said Mitchel, which he would not answer. I then saw him, and he said I could not have it.

Gen. Mitchel, about this time, issued an order that no one could or should buy any cotton without an especial permit from him, and I wrote to him for a permit, and he made no reply thereto. I then saw him, and he asked me if I would pay him one cent a pound for all the cotton I bought for a privilege of buying, but I made him no reply, but turned on my heel and walked off. I am, and have always been, a loyal, Union man.

T. W. FULLER.

Subscribed and sworn to, July 9, 1862, before me by T. W. Fuller.

JAMES A. BEATTIE,
Notary Public for Jefferson Co., Ky.

REYNOLDS'S STATION, July 8, '62.

In a conversation that took place between Mr. Clarke and myself in regard to cotton, said I to Clarke, "What does it cost you a bale for shipping your cotton through?" Said he, "I get it through by the slight of hand; doesn't cost me anything." Said I, "How is that?" Said he, "Gen. Mitchel sends it through for me on *Government* wagons." Said I "you are lucky." "No," said he, "it was the first one that came to North Alabama, and Gen. Mitchel is an old friend of mine."

D. A. SAXON, Mail Agent
On the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad Stage Line from Reynolds's Station to Elk River.

We do not propose to make any comment on this testimony. We have produced it merely by the way. Besides, "comment is unnecessary."

☞ The Southern Confederacy, published at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 8th of January, 1861, used the following strong language in reference to the election which had just been held in that State for members of a disunion convention:

It is a notable fact, that wherever the "Minute Men," as they are called, have had an organization, those counties have voted by large majorities for immediate secession. Those that they could not control by persuasion and coaxing, they dragooned and bullied by threats, jeers, and sneers. By this means thousands of good citizens were induced to vote the secession ticket through timidity. Besides, the towns and cities have been flooded with sensation dispatches and inflammatory rumors, manufactured in Washington for the especial occasion. To be candid, there never has been as much lying and bullying practised in the same length of time since the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah as has been in the recent State campaign.

The Hon. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, in a recent speech at Brooklyn, New York, showed how the traitors at the South had corrupted and poisoned the public mind before the rebel States were dragged out of the Union, and he strongly declared that a majority of the Southern people are even yet favorable to the Union. He says:

At many of the polls were posters saying: "Let the vote be open that we may see who are the traitors," and the Union men dared not vote. You may say that these Union men did not care for their liberty so much as their fathers did. Gentlemen, most of us prefer reading about martyrs to being martyrs, and I would myself rather be a martyr in some other way than to have a rough rope put around my neck, and be hung on a lonely prairie and have my body left there unburied. You ask, has this happened? Ay, fellow-citizens, it has happened; it is happening every day; it will continue to happen until the last free spirit has left the South, or his soul has been crushed, unless the power of this Government steps in.

There is no such thing as liberty of speech or action in the Confederacy; it is a military despotism, and the people live under a system of espionage, worse than that of Venice in its worst days. Those who aimed at power through revolution, must retain it by force;

Crowns got by blood, must be by blood maintained.

We now and then see files of papers published in the Confederacy, but we hear of no legal tribunals, and see no reports of civil trials. The military power is boundless except as regards its responsibility to Jeff Davis, and he has selected the most reckless tools to do his work. We know full well how the people of the South were subjugated, and we have a very correct idea of the means intended to render their subjugation complete and continued. A New York contemporary says it has been assured, on testimony which it cannot doubt, that the rebel leaders at Richmond have established a spy system in the army and among the people, at the head of which is a former London Detective officer. The spies are everywhere and in all ranks, officers and soldiers, firemen on the rivers and laborers in the arsenals. If a man is suspected, they make their report, and he is handed over to a Provost Marshal. This is the end of all the vaunted efforts to establish perfect liberty in the Cotton States. Col. Hamilton asserts that over two hundred men were shot, hung, or otherwise destroyed in Texas, without the slightest form of law before the State was held to have seceded; we know the barbarities which have been practised in Tennessee; we have many melancholy evidences of the fiendish vengeance which pursues every man suspected of loyalty. All these things occur under a government which was likened to Sodom and Gomorrah in its inception, but who can tell the atrocities which are perpetrated in its name now, and which will continue to be exercised until the power of the United States Government steps in?

FOR SALE,

BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also BEACH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by

J. N. KELLOGG, Agent,
sep21 distf Near the corner of Third and Main.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
AND BANKERS,
63 and 65 Beaver street and 20 Exchange Place,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. } 3m d&wlsly

NOTICE.

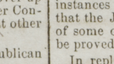
TO DEPOSITORS!!

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, I WILL PAY SIX per cent interest on Deposits for a specified time and four per cent on those subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal.

A. BLAND, Banker,
No. 403 Main street.
j6 dtf

Southern Bank Notes
WANTED.
Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Alabama, and
Louisiana
BANK NOTES
WANTED by A. BLAND, Banker,
o21 dtf Main st., near Fourth.

A. L. DWYER, DENTIST,



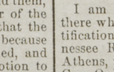
Has removed his OFFICE from Fourth street to the south side of Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
july 21 d6m

WANTED,
Government Claims.
INQUIRE AT SNODDY, GWYNN, & CO.'S Wholesale Shoe Store, No. 611 Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel.
o24 d12t

WANTED,
GOVERNMENT CLAIMS,
A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH, TO fill an order. Inquire of
J. B. WHITMAN, 411 Main st.
o29 d12 *

For Sale,
64 25 SHARES STOCK FRANKLIN BANK KY.; 64 25 do Bank Kentucky.
Inquire of [o29 d3] C. N. WARREN & CO.

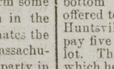
WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING LEISure evenings desires to take charge of a set of books. Address Drawer No. 164. o29 d1*



LOST.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, THE 22d, a BULL DOG, white, with brown spots, named "Jack." Any person leaving the same at Wm. Wehl's, on Fifth street, between Market and Main, will be liberally rewarded.
o29 d2*

$25 REWARD.
A FURNITURE CAR, No. 44, WITH MY NAME upon it, and two dun horses belonging to me, were in the wagon train captured by John Morgan near Bardstown. They were spared by Morgan, as I am informed, because they were private property; but some one has taken possession of them. I will give the above reward to be placed in possession of my wagon and horses, or I will pay a fair compensation to any one who will put me upon the track of getting them.
CHARLES BEYERBACK,
Corner Preston and Jefferson streets,
o29 d3* Louisville, Ky.

FOUND.



A STRAY HORSE CAME TO MY STABLE on Saturday evening last. The horse is a dark bay, and had on a saddle. The owner can have the horse by paying expenses and proving property.
SHULER & HUTTY,
o29 d6* Corner Third and Green.

Notice to all whom it may Concern.
THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL CONCERNED THAT the undersigned has sold his interest in the firm known as STEINAU & LIEBER to Henry Nathan, said Nathan assuming all past as well as all future responsibilities incurred by me during my term of partnership; therefore all claims hereafter presented must be in the name of Steinau & Nathan.
ISAAC LIEBER.
o24 d3*

TO PHYSICIANS.
A PHYSICIAN, RESIDING IN A VILLAGE 40 miles from Louisville, located in a rich and flourishing country, wishes to change his situation and sell or lease his property, consisting of a comfortable residence and several acres of ground. Any physician wanting so desirable and lucrative a situation would do well to apply immediately at this office.
o29 d2*

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
OF THE
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CO. LOTTERY
OF KENTUCKY.
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.
DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., OCT. 28 1862.
Class 359.
-3 60 36 24 59 58 13 55 31 46 61 48 68
Class 360.
57 76 54 50 14 -6 46 39 74 20 53 19
All orders promptly attended to and circulars sent.
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers,
305 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES AT DANVILLE.
THE INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES AT Danville commenced its session on the 1st day of October as usual. Its former pupils are requested to return immediately. A few new pupils will be admitted between the ages of 10 and 30 years. For further information, write to
o29 d4&3tm J. A. JACOBS, Principal.

[Daily and Weekly Democrat copy for a month and Cincinnati Gazette and Commercial daily for week.]

Watches! Watches!
JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER BAVARIA, A fresh lot of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
CHAINS,
GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS.
Large Dealers will find it to their advantage to call.
A. MAYER, Importer,
722 MAIN, BELOW PEARL STREET,
o29 d&3tm CINCINNATI.

The celebrated AMERICAN WATCHES constantly on hand. o29 dWed1&4Mon2w*

ABNER COOPER,
Commission Merchant,
BUTTER, CHEESE, and WESTERN PRODUCE,
No. 314 Main, between Third and Fourth streets, north side, nearly opposite Bank of Louisville.
CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS, LARD, WHITE Beans, Dried Fruits, Ginseng, and Beeswax.
Orders for any goods in the city promptly filled.
o29

BALMORAL SKIRTS—1 case Balmoral skirts received and for sale cheap by
T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.
o29

PRINTS—70 cases new style Prints received and for sale cheap by
T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.
o29

30 RHDS N. O. SUGAR;
10,000 lbs rib Side Bacon;
On consignment in store and for sale by
o29 d3* OTTER & ALLEN.

NEW GOODS
AT
MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH'S
WE ARE RECEIVING WINTER GOODS—
CLOAKS, latest and best styles;
SHAWLS, colored and black;
SILKS AND POPLINS;
FRENCH MERINOES, all colors;
REPT MERINOES AND VELOURS;
PLAID GOODS of every description;
MAGENTA MERINOES;
HOYLE'S PURPLE AND FR. MERINOES;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS;
6-4 GRAY SACKING FLANNEL;
FANCY FRENCH FLANNELS;
WHITE AND GRAY DO;
DOMESTICS of all kinds;
WHITE GOODS AND HOSIERY;
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
o28 b&j

Valuable Coal Property.
I HAVE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER property, an excellent Coal Mine, with all the mining apparatus, with 160 acres of land and improvements, 60 acres of which are cleared, good dwelling house, and all the necessary out-buildings to accommodate one hundred miners. The opening of the mine is on the west bank of Tradewater, and the coal is dipped into the boats with little expense and labor. Attached to this property is the exclusive mining privilege of several thousand acres of coal land in addition, which will be sold with the premises if desired. Two openings have been worked in these mines a distance of several hundred feet. The coal is excellent, and the vein 34 inches thick, increasing in thickness as you advance. The mine is self-draining.

I have a great deal of other valuable property for sale. Also lands in Texas, Iowa, &c., in large or small tracts to suit purchasers. Titles unquestionable. S. A. ATCHISON, Court Place.
oct 28, 1862. d6

FLOUR—
200 bbls extra white Wheat;
100 bbls superfine Flour;
In store and for sale by
MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.,
o27 West side Main street, below Seventh.

SUNDRIES—
50 bbls No. 1 Salt;
15 bbls Table Salt (in small bags);
50 casks Soda;
100 bbls Vinegar;
50 dozen Wash-Boards;
100 do Buckets;
25 nests Tubs;
50 boxes pint and quart Flasks;
50 do Ink;
200 bdls Wrapping Paper;
20 cases Gutta Percha Matches;
100 gross Gruber's do;
50 do Richardson's do;
25 dozen Scrub Brooms;
75 do Ohio do;
25 coils Cotton Rope;
100 boxes Pipes;
25 do Candy;
In store and for sale by
o27 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 State street, Boston,
Insures Lives on the Mutual Principle.
NET ACCUMULATION exceeding $2,000,000, and increasing, for the benefit of members, present and future—the whole safely and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.
The greatest risk taken on a life $15,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from December 1, 1845—settled in cash or by addition to policy.
Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or annually; or one half of the first five annual premiums on Life Policies loaned to the insured, if desired.
WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.
Forms of Application, reports, and interesting documents of the Company will be furnished, and any desired information given by the Agent.
LOUISVILLE REFERENCES.

Hon. W. F. Bullock,	Col. P. B. Atwood,
R. Burge, Esq.,	Abraham Hite,
A. Rawson, Esq.,	A. P. Cochran, Esq.,
D. P. Faulds, Esq.,	George Davis, Esq.

J. L. DANFORTH, Agent.
Office in Nowcomb's building, northwest corner Main and Bullitt streets; entrance on Bullitt street.
aug12 deodly

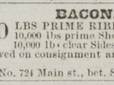
$25 Reward.
MY HORSE DISAPPEARED ABOUT three o'clock this morning from the front of the drug store, on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, supposed to be stolen. He is a light bay, black mane and tail, star in forehead, several white spots, saddle marks on his back, a few inches of his tail were cut off recently; was a little lame from a nail in his right hind foot; he had a fine walk, an excellent fore trot, and a rapid smooth pace; at times very scary; he is about ten years old.
The above reward will be paid to any one that will return the above described horse to me, or place him within my reach. [o28 d3*] JOHN L. McKEE.

LOST.
ABOUT ONE O'CLOCK MONDAY, IN or near Whipps's stable, a Pocket-book, containing a $20 Kentucky bill, four $5 U. S. bills, $3 Massachusetts bill, $5, $3, and $2 Kentucky bills, and a lot of postage currency. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the money to Whipps's stable or the Journal office.
o28 d2 J. B. RANDOLPH.

JUVENILE SINGING CLASS.
MR. H. G. S. WHIPPLE WILL COMMENCE the winter season of his Juvenile Class on SATURDAY, Nov. 1, 1862, in the High School, corner of Walnut and Centre streets, at 3 o'clock P. M.
TERMS—$3 payable in advance.
Mr. Whipple continues to give private lessons in the cultivation of the voice. Private pupils wishing instruction in Musical Notation are invited to join the Juvenile class without charge.
o28 d6

$25 REWARD.
STOLEN, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 24TH of October, from my wagon, a DARK BROWN HORSE, about 17 hands high, 5 years old, right hind foot white, white star in forehead, has water scratches, and resembles a stallion. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse at Mills's livery stable, on Main street.
o28 d3* CHAS. A. SCHOLTZ.

A GOOD CHANCE.



$27 Bounty and Premium paid immediately on each recruit joining my company.
Those desiring to render their country the most effective service in this important crisis, under the command of *the well-known and gallant Colonel D. J. Hoke*, Commander of the Sixth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, will please call at *City Hotel, Fourth Street*, near Steamboat Landing, or at *my quarters*, Camp Pine Grove, between Louisville and Portland.
Those enlisting will receive at once the above-mentioned Twenty-Seven Dollars, and will be immediately armed, fully equipped, and well clothed.
I want only strong, sober, and reliable men.
OTTO ERNST,
oct28d12 Capt. Co. L, 6th Regt. Ky. Cavalry.

BACON.
3,000 LBS PRIME RIBBED SIDES;
10,000 lbs prime Shoulders;
10,000 lbs Clear Sides;
Just received on consignment and for sale low by
D. H. COWAN,
o28 d3 No. 724 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth.

LIST OF NAMES OF DESERTERS AND MEN absent without leave from the 26th Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Vols.:

Co. A.		Co. G.	
William Edwards,	deserter.	William Heath,	deserter.
Alonzo Howards,	"	R. J. Barron,	"
Joseph Purson,	"	Edward Gleyn	"
James Duffy, absent.		A. W. Baker,	"
Co. B.		Arthur E. Allen,	"
John Griffith,	deserter.	Edward Thompson,	"
Daniel Rice	"	Co. H.	
Co. C.		Patrick Barry,	deserter.
Charles Pauch,	deserter.	John Brown,	"
W. S. Brown, absent.		Geo. Kirk,	"
Mathias Johann	"	Thomas Wright, absent.	
Co. D.		Co. I.	
Theodore Murray,	deserter.	J. P. McCracken,	deserter.
Chas. W. Allen,	"	Columbus G. Knight,	abs't.
Co. E.		Co. K.	
Ezra Burgess,	deserter.	E. Catagan,	deserter.
		Co. F.	
Corp. C. Z. Philips,	deserter.		o28 d6
D. E. Murray,			

DESERTED.
HEADQUARTERS 26TH REG'T KY. VOLS., Rockcastle county, Ky., Oct. 21, 1862.
THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONS HAVE deserted from the 26th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers at various times since January 1, 1862:
Company A—Richard J. Buskell, Isaac B. Axton, Robt. Hartind, George W. Hart, and Thomas May, residents of Ohio county, Ky.; Willis Lucas, Mark R. Mills, and George W. Russell, McLean county, Ky.
Company B—Jos. Robertson and Felix G. Cobbs, Butler county, Ky.; Thomas Cowan, Harrison T. Connell, Edward Griffith, John C. Hunsaker, Thomas C. Hunsaker, Thomas J. Lewallen, Wallace J. Lewallen, James M. Pedigo, John M'Lish, Duncan Penman, George M. Phillips, James Robertson, and John Short, Ohio County, Ky.; Wilson Bell and Wm. A. Duncan, Hawesville, Ky.; Phillip Fosbrink and E. C. Clay, Warren county, Ky.; Peter Pontre and James M. Wilks, Todd county, Ky.; David Martin, Hugh Martin, and Stephen Martin, McLean county, Ky.; Robert F. Campbell, Daviess county, Ky.
Company C—Richard W. Bates, James M. Harrison, Wm. J. Herndon, John Scott, and George G. Hatcher, McLean county, Ky. "Albert Bockler, Barren county, Ky.; W. H. Perryman and James A. Ray, Meade county, Ky.; James P. Nall, South Carrollton, Ky.
Company E—John H. Anderson, Alfred Burgett, Zach. Rhodes, Benjamin F. Million, Alois Shoemaker, Wm. Shoemaker, and A. P. Gilbaugh, Boone county, Ky., John W. Boyd, Benjamin F. Deason, Wm. W. Gibson, Isaac G. Groves, and Wm. A. King, Todd county, Ky.; Jos. Curtis, McLean county, Ky.; M. Scery, Louisville, Ky.
Company F—John H. Farmer, Jeremiah Farmer, H. Hokimer, James A. Howard, and Cornelius N. Roach, Ohio county, Ky.; Abraham W. Qualls, Milton Roberts, and P. Shanker, Daviess county, Ky.; Thos. J. Purnell, Christian county, Ky.
Company G—Henry M. Cain, John Wimp, Daniel Wimp, Henry Basket, John O. Gilpin, John Jupin, Robert Phillips, and Thomas Phillips, Meade county, Ky.; William C. J. Adams, Wm. A. Cross, John D. Clarkson, Francis M. Clarkson, Warren T. Manning, Benjamin Manning, Noah Palmer, and John M. Wand, Warren county, Ky.; Philip Durk, John Fox, Charles Harry (sometimes called "Dixie), Mansell James, and Nicholas Vanmatre, Cannelton, Perry county, Ind.
W. W. Davis, George A. Gross, Jesse Howell, W. H. Hampton, and Wm. W. Boyd, Butler county, Ky.; John Downey, Logan county, Ky.; Thomas Dorsey, Petersburg, Ky.; T. Northern, Breckinridge county, Ky.; James Pendleton, Hardin county, Ky.; Timothy Sullivan, Hopkinsville county, Ky.; Andrew J. Thompson, Christian county, Ky.
The above-named persons are now DESERTERS from the regiment aforesaid, and a reward of five dollars, with all reasonable charges for apprehension, will be paid for the arrest and delivery of each to the camp of this regiment or to any camp nearest the deserter's residence.
GIDEON M. ASWELL,
o28 d6&w3* Colonel 26th Reg't Ky. Vols.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., October 25th, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 2 P. M., on the 31st October, 1862, for furnishing the Government with two thousand mules of the following specifications, viz:
All to be fourteen (14) hands and over in heighth; to be over three (3) and under nine (9) years of age, and in all respects sound, serviceable mules for draught purposes.
Proposals to be for fifty (50) and upwards, and one-fifth or more of the number proposed to be for *broke* mules.
Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and a certificate must be embraced in each proposal that *"none of the animals which will be presented here been or will be obtained from persons disloyal to the Government, and that no disloyal person is in any way interested in the contract."*
An oath of allegiance of the form furnished at this office will be required from all contractors. Bidders must be present when the bids are opened or their proposals will not be considered.
All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected. The horses must all be delivered at the Government Stables, in this city, as follows:
One-third within five days, one-half within eight days, and all within ten twelve days after signing the contract. Payment to be made upon completion of each contract, or as soon thereafter as the Quartermaster shall be

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 3 A. M.

Departure of Trains.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago R.R.

Chicago Express.....8.00 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express.....5.30 P. M.

Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington R.R.

Express.....5.50 A. M.
Accommodation.....4.00 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Passenger Train.....7.45 A. M.
Lebanon Train.....5.45 A. M.
Bardstown Train.....4.00 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Cincinnati Express.....3.00 P. M.
St. Louis Express.....10.00 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—October 28.
CORRECTED DAILY BY E. S. WOODRUFF,
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER. Open Air.		Max. Min	BAROMETER.			Therm tr attached.		
7o'clk	2o'clk	9o'clk	7 o'clk	2 o'clk	9 o'clk	7o'i	2o'clk	9o'clk
33	65	39 / 61	24	29.642	29.574	29.672	49	53	59

DEW POINT. Psychrometer.						Wind.		
7 o'clock		2 o'clock.		9 o'clock.		7 o'clk	2 o'clk.	9 o'clk
Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry			
32	33	47	61	47	50	s.	s.	s w.

CLOUDS. 2 o'clock.				RAIN.
Amount	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction	in guage inches.
8	Cir. St.	8		0

☞We wish to impress on the minds of our customers that all editorial notices intended to promote private interests will be charged for according to rates printed on second page. Too many expect, when they advertise with us to the amount of two or three dollars, editorial notices to a greater value than their advertising. Hereafter notices will be charged for.

Contents of First and Fourth Pages.

Conversation between the President and some of the Representatives of the Border Slave States upon the Emancipation Proposition—Bourbon County Affairs—Garibaldian Riots in Hyde Park—In and About Paducah—Letter from Versailles: Affairs in Versailles; Lost "Rights" Not Found; Arrests Commenced—Letter from Paducah: Defence of Lower Kentucky, &c.—The Capture of Galveston—The Late Accident on the Mississippi Central Railroad—Retaliatory Measures—Fatal Accident—The Cotton Burners—The Order of Proscription—Telegraphic Summary—Miscellaneous Items, &c.

CARTRIDGES.—If any of our Union friends are in want of cartridges for the Henry rifle, they can be supplied at the Journal office.

URGENT NECESSITIES OF SICK SOLDIERS FOR PREPARED FOOD.—At a regular meeting of the Sanitary Commission, held last night, the Government officials presented the present destitution of means for preparing food for over two thousand sick and wounded soldiers who have just arrived. A vast number of sick and wounded are coming into the city, over one thousand having reached here last night, and all the hospitals are crowded and overflowing, and the new buildings just taken by the Government are not yet fitted for the sick, except for mere shelter. It must take a number of days to fit up these houses for cooking for the sick, and the Sanitary Commission earnestly call upon the loyal of this city to prepare to-day soup, corn-bread, stewed fruit, and other articles for proper food, and send them to the Sanitary Rooms on Fifth street, between Market and Main, by 1 o'clock, and every day at the same time, until notified of the ability of the Government to meet this destitution and distress among our worthy soldiers. Let no one of our citizens be forgetful of the fact that these are some of the men who saved Louisville from rebel devastation. We urgently and earnestly beseech all who can to contribute to the wants of these two thousand sick and wounded soldiers. The Government is doing all that energy, zeal, and recognition of duty can enable it to do, but cooking apparatus for all these new hospitals cannot be put up in one day, for the preparation of food for over two thousand new arrivals. May not the Sanitary Commission, which has never yet appealed in vain to the loyal women and citizens of Louisville, confidently rely upon ample supplies of cooked food for every one of these sick soldiers. The Sanitary Commission have means on hand for the immediate transportation and distribution of al the supplies sent to the rooms for the suffering soldiers who have faithfully served the Government and the people. Let no one hesitate nor be apathetic on this all-important subject. Patriotism, humanity, and christianity alike plead for thoroughness in this work. No matter how large the supplies may be that are sent to the Sanitary rooms, the Sanitary Commission can distribute them usefully to the destitute.

SAFETY OF NASHVILLE.—We are happy to learn from the Nashville Union that the apprehensions expressed by us as to the safety of that city are not shared by its authorities. It says to place Forrest's roving band and the troops at Murfreesboro at three thousand altogether, is a very liberal estimate, and if the rascals will only stand still, we can thrash them to death any day. They have fled ingloriously on the approach of our troops in every instance for the last three months. The Union learns that there is to be a mustering of conscripts at Murfreesboro on the 10th of next month, which will doubtless greatly swell their numbers, but not to the extent to excite the least apprehension as to the safety of the place. At the same time it regards it as of the utmost importance that a large force should be thrown through that region immediately, for the purpose of driving all the rebel troops out of Middle Tennessee. Chattanooga should be captured without delay, and East Tennessee liberated from rebel sway. We want, says the Union, to see this noble State redeemed from the traitors; we have hundreds of Union refugees in this city, who should be allowed to return to their homes. For these purposes, we regard it as of great importance that a large force should be sent, as quickly as possible, *through* here, to expel the rebel troops who are foraging and gathering provisions and winter supplies, through all Middle Tennessee. Let not the Government neglect this important work any longer. To work, to work, to work!

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—We are pained to learn that it is in contemplation to convert this beautiful and elegant edifice into a hospital for our sick soldiers. We respectfully ask our military authorities if there are not plenty of houses belonging to disloyal persons that will furnish accommodations for all our sick and wounded. If so, are they not in duty bound to take them, and protect the habitations of loyal men? Ought they not at least to spare the home of the poor blind of our State? We can never acquiesce in the proposition to turn our unfortunate blind from the beautiful edifice erected for their use, until the residence of every rebel in the city shall be applied to that purpose, and have been found insufficient.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Very great additions have been made within the past twenty-four hours to the number of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals of this city. About eleven hundred arrived by train yesterday morning from Lebanon, and about one thousand were expected to arrive last night. In the emergency it has been necessary to take possession of additional buildings for hospital purposes, and many others will be seized immediately and converted into apartments for the accommodation of disabled soldiers.

THEATRE.—This evening Mr. Wilkes Booth will appear as Pescara in Shiel's tragedy of The Apostate, a part which he has made as peculiarly his own as his father did before him. The comedy of the Englishman in India, with Dawson as Tom Tape and Bella Golden as Sally Scraggs, will be performed as the afterpiece. Mr. Booth is drawing very large audiences, and is well supported by the stock company.

ARMY HORSES.—The following contracts were awarded at Cincinnati on Monday: A. H. Smith, eight hundred at $97 50, and L. E. Hatwood, two hundred at $97 40.

☞The Louisville and Nashville Railroad will be in complete repair before the first of December, and trains will then run through from this city.

REBEL PRISONERS.—Thirty-seven rebel prisoners were brought to the city last evening over the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE BATTLE OF CHAPLIN HILLS—REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER McDOWELL McCOOK, COMMANDING FIRST CORPS ARMY OF THE OHIO.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST CORPS,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
CAMP NEAR CHAPLIN'S RUN, Oct. 18.

Col. Jas. B. Fry, Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that in compliance with written instructions from you, dated October 7, 8 P. M., and received by me at my camp at Maxville, at 2:30 A. M. on the morning of the 8th, I marched at 5 A. M. on the Perryville road. I had but a portion of my corps with me, Rousseau's and Jackson's divisions, the 2d division under Gen. Sill having been detached to march upon Frankfort. The 10th division, Gen. Jackson commanding, was entitled to the advance, but being composed entirely of new troops I ordered Gen. Rousseau's division to take the lead. Gen. Rousseau was ordered to march with great caution in view of the known presence of the enemy at Harrodsburg, and also of your letter informing me that the enemy would resist your advance into Perryville, and that you intended to attack them that day. Hearing reports of artillery in the morning, our march was hastened.

Maxville is equidistant from Harrodsburg and Perryville—the distance being ten miles. My instructions required me to advance on the Perryville road until I reached a point three or three and a half miles of Perryville, or until I came up abreast of Gilbert's corps. The head of my column reached the point designated at 10:30 A. M. Gen. Rousseau advanced his cavalry and a portion of his infantry to the front in order to see if the ground was clear. The artillery (Loomis's battery) was halted on the hill in the rear. Gen. Rousseau soon sent me word that the enemy was reported advancing in force on the position assigned my corps. I rode forward, examined the ground, and saw a few of the enemy skirmishing with the left of Gilbert's corps. My attention was then directed to Gen. Gilbert's left. I saw his infantry in line about four or five hundred yards to our right. I called Gen. Rousseau's attention to this fact, marked out my line of battle, and ordered him to form it. I directed Loomis's battery to be brought up and put in position on a commanding piece of ground to the left of and standing near Russell's house (called Clark's on the map). I had previously ordered Gen. Rousseau to throw forward a line of skirmishers to examine the woods on our left and front, and also sent Capt. Wickliffe with his company of the 2d Kentucky cavalry to reconnoitre the ground on the left of the skirmishers. General Gay's cavalry was making a reconnoissance in front and toward Perryville. I was then well satisfied that the enemy, which had engaged Gilbert's left, had retired from the field. I then informed Gen. Rousseau that my instructions required me to report in person to Gen. Buell, and that I was about to leave the field but would return in a short time.

I had given particular instructions to Capt. J. A. Campbell, my Assistant Adjutant General, to post Gen. Jackson's two brigades on a commanding piece of ground immediately to the right of the Maxville and Perryville road, to hold them there in columns so that they could be moved in any direction occasion required. I then galloped off to report to Gen. Buell, whose headquarters were about two and a half miles in rear of my right line. I received verbal instructions from Gen. Buell to make a reconnoissance to Chaplin River. I immediately returned to my troops and found that Gen. Rousseau had advanced the line on the right, occupying a commanding ridge about eight hundred yards in front and to the left of Russell's house. The enemy had place l three batteries in position and were firing upon his line. Loomis's and Simonson's batteries were replying. There being then no infantry of the enemy in sight, I sent an order for these batteries to cease firing and economize ammunition. The command suffering greatly for water, I repaired to make the reconnoissance toward Chaplin River, as ordered. Having been informed by my guide, Capt. Beverly D. Williams, Assistant Quartermaster on General Jackson's staff, and also by Col. L. A. Harris, commanding 9th Brigade, that by moving a short distance to the left of the Perryville road, I could get high commanding ground for a portion of my line, I went forward in person, after having ordered a portion of the 33d Ohio into the woods on the right, as skirmishers, to ascertain if any of the enemy was present in that vicinity, to a point overlooking and within 600 yards of Chaplin river. I then sent for Gens. Jackson and Terrill, showed them the water, marked their line of battle, ordered a battery to be posted on the line with strong supports. Gen. Terrill was ordered to advance a body of skirmishers cautiously down the slopes of the hill to the water, as soon as his line was formed. During my presence on the ground, no enemy was seen, save some cavalry on the opposite hills across the river, who, I supposed, were threatening my train in the rear. A few well-directed shots from Stone's 1st Kentucky Battery, posted to the left and rear of this position, put them to flight.

Not being apprehensive of an attack, I left this position and moved toward the right of the line. This was about 1:30 P. M., in the day. At 2 P. M., an attack was made by the enemy on the skirmishers of the 33d Ohio. I then ordered the remainder of the regiment, under Lieut. Col. Moore, to support the line, also the 2d Ohio to support the 33d. My line of battle at this moment was formed as follows: the right of Rousseau's division resting near a barn on the right of the Maxville and Perryville road, extending to the left on a commanding ridge, through a cornfield (the corn being cut and shocked), to the skirt of woods occupied by the 2d and 33d Ohio; the right of Terrill's brigade of Jackson's division resting on some woods running along to the left on the commanding ground, overlooking a portion of Chaplin River to the north, the left forming a crotchet to the rear in order to occupy the high ground on his left and rear.

Starkweather's brigade and Stone's and Bush's batteries of Rousseau's division were posted to the left and rear of Jackson's left, on high, commanding ground. Webster's brigade of Jackson's division was posted to the left of Russell's house, and in the rear of the centre of Rousseau's line on the right. The attack on my line now became general. My attention was directed principally to the left, where the attack was most fiercely made. I had no apprehension about my right, as it rested upon Gilbert's left. A fierce onset being made on the 10th Division, and Gen. Jackson being killed at the first fire, this brigade in a few moments gave way in confusion. Gen. Terrill did everything in the power of man to steady them.

At this juncture—2½ P. M.—seeing that I was assailed by at least three times my number, I despatched my Aide-de-camp, 1st Lieut. L. M. Hosea, 16th U. S. Infantry, to General Sheridan, commanding General Gilbert's left division, to request him to look to my right to see that it was not turned. At 3 P. M. I despatched Captain Horace M. Fisher, of my staff, to the *nearest* commander of troops, for assistance. The first I met was General Schoepff, marching at the head of his division, and reported my condition to him. General Schoepff expressed a desire to come up, and stated that he was moving to the front for some purpose, and requested Captain Fisher to see General Gilbert, who was riding with the column. Captain Fisher then reported to General Gilbert that my entire command was engaged, that the reserves were all in line, and the safety of my corps was compromised. General Gilbert referred him to General Buell, to whom this officer reported.

At 3 P. M. I also despatched another aid, Captain W. T. Hoblitzell, to Gen. Shoepff commanding the 1st Division and reserve of Gilbert's corps, or the commander of the nearest troops in rear, to inform him of my condition and ask for troops.

I remained in rear of my left centre until I saw the enemy's right completely routed and driven back by the gallant brigade of Starkweather, so admirably posted for the work they performed so well. I then galloped to the right of the line, but only in time to see it turned by a large force of the enemy. I then ordered Col. Webster, of the 98th Ohio, to move his troops to the right and repel this attack, if possible, and it was in obeying this order that this gallant officer received a mortal wound. Returning to Russell's house, I ordered my Chief of Artillery, Major C. S. Cotter, to bring up a section of artillery, to stop their advance. This was done promptly; the guns were well handled, but could not stop this determined attack.

At this moment the right of Rousseau's line was also compelled to fall back, to avoid being enveloped by the enemy. The enemy placed a battery in the open field near Bottom's barns, about 800 yards from Russell's house. The fire from this battery was so heavy that the point near Russell's house could not be held. Loomis's battery, having exhausted all its long range ammunition, had been retired from its position in the afternoon, to a commanding ridge about 150 yards in rear of Russell's house and on the right of the Perryville road, supported by the companies of the 9th Michigan Mechanics and Engineers, commanded by Major Hopkins. I ordered Captain Loomis to reserve his canister for close work. This battery opened fire and repulsed this wicked attack for the first time. I then went to the point where the Dixieville and Springfield road crosses the Maxville and Perryville road. Near this point I met Capt. Hoblitzell with a brigade of Gen. Robert B. Mitchel's division, coming to reinforce us. This brigade was commanded by Colonel Gooding, of the 22d Indiana, and consisted of his own regiment, the 59th and 75th Illinois, and Captain O. F. Pinney's 5th Wisconsin Battery. I ordered the posting of his infantry, and then placed Capt. Pinney's Battery in position near the cross-roads and in a small skirt of timber to the right. Gooding's attack, assisted by Pinney's Battery, drove back the enemy and reoccupied the position of Russell's house. In this attack, Col. Gooding's gallant brigade lost in killed and wounded 499 men, almost one-third of his force. At this moment, Brigadier General James Stedman reported to me with his brigade of Shoeff's division. It had grown nearly dark. He posted his battery on the right of Pinney and opened fire.

I conducted his brigade to a position on the right and front of these batteries. The battalions of the 18th regulars, under Major Frederick Townsend, were posted on a commanding ridge in an open field, the right resting on a wood, the 9th Ohio on the right of Townsend, the right resting on a field. The other regiments of this brigade were in second line and supporting the batteries. The line of Stedman's brigade was about 200 yards to the right and rear of Russell's house. By this time it was dark, and the firing ceased on both sides. I remained in front of Stedman's line until 9 P. M., when I rode to the left and found that the line there had been retired by General Rousseau. Believing that the enemy would renew the attack at daylight, I ordered him to throw his line back, with his left resting on the Maxville and Perryville road, and the line extending to the right on commanding ground to the left of Stedman's brigade. This movement was executed about 12 o'clock at night.

When Gen. Terrill's brigade gave way, a portion of his troops fell back with him to the position occupied by Stone's and Bush's batteries, and at this point, when in the act of rallying his broken troops, at 4 o'clock P. M., he was struck in the side by a fragment of a shell, carrying away a portion of his left lung. He died at 11 P. M.

When Terrill's brigade gave way, seven guns of Parsons's 8-gun battery fell into the hands of the enemy. At 6 P. M., four of the guns of Harris's 19th Indiana were also taken by the enemy.

The posting of Starkweather's brigade, Stone's and Bush's Batteries saved my left and secured to us the Maxville road upon which stood our entire ammunition train and ambulances. The ground to the right of this road being rough and rugged, prevented the train being taken off the road and parked.

I previously stated that the firing on both sides ceased at dark. The enemy posted their pickets about fifty yards from ours, but the main body escaped during the night, and with such precipitation that they left their dead and wounded, and could not carry the guns captured from the new batteries from the field. The guns were all secured next morning except two Napoleon guns of Parson's Battery, that were kindly exchanged by the enemy for two 6-pound field guns.

The enemy retreated across Chaplin River to the Harrodsburg turnpike, about one-half mile distant from the battle field, thence to Harrodsburg.

The battle field was a chosen one of the enemy. They marched from Harrodsburg to give our centre the battle, at or near Perryville. The ground upon which the battle was fought was very much broken by hills and deep ravines, which offered every facility to them to conceal their troops. The bluffs and dry channels of Chaplin River and Doctor's Fork, also, gave the enemy every advantage for concealing and massing large bodies of troops. I was assailed by at least three divisions. I have since been reliably informed that General Bragg commanded the enemy in person, and that Polk's and Hardee's corps were present upon the field.

Thus ends my account of the part taken by my corps in the battle of Chaplin Hills, the bloodiest battle of modern times, for the number of troops engaged on our side. Rousseau had present on the field seven thousand men, Jackson five thousand five hundred. The brigade of Gooding amounted to about fifteen hundred. The battle was principally fought by Rousseau's division, and if there are, or ever were, better soldiers than the old troops engaged, I have neither seen nor read of them. Great discrimination must be exercised in making a perfectly fair statement, respecting the conduct of the new levies. Exposed, as some of them were, to a terrific fire at the onset of the enemy, it would be extraordinary to expect of them the steadiness and composure of veterans. It was also clearly perceptible that the resolution and obstinate resistance displayed by the old troops in the same brigade, or in close proximity, had a salutary effect in animating and encouraging the new troops. For instance, in the 9th brigade, where the 2d and 33d Ohio, 38th Indiana, and 10th Wisconsin fought so well, I was proud to see the 94th and 98th Ohio vie with their brethren in deeds of heroism.

Commanders have found occasion for severe reflections on individuals, whose conduct did not entirely justify the confidence reposed in them by their State and country. These cases, happily but few, compel me the more strongly to awaken the attention of our authorities to a more rigid and careful selection of officers, who may join to their other qualifications the essential ones of courage and honor.

The material of the new levies is evidently as good as in the old regiments. My apology for the misbehavior of some of them is want of discipline and confidence in the field and line officers.

If it were not a great pleasure, my duty compels me to call the attention of my superiors and my Government to the conspicuous gallantry and good conduct of Brig. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, upon this hotly contested field. The manner of posting his left and of maintaining its position renders him one of the most conspicuous lights of this war. The attention of my superiors is also called to the good conduct and gallantry of Col. L. A. Harris, of the 2d Ohio infantry, commanding the 9th brigade; Col. J. C. Starkweather of the 1st Wisconsin, commanding the 28th brigade; Col. W. H. Lytle, of the 10th Ohio, commanding the 17th brigade. These officers deserve promotion. Capt. Loomis, of the 1st Michigan battery, handled his battery with great success and ability. Capt. O. F. Pinney, of the 15th Wisconsin battery, greatly distinguished himself during the close of the action, as did that noble fellow Capt. Gooding, who sent me from Gen. Robert P. Mitchel's division. For a favorable mention of other officers and men, I refer you to reports of General Rousseau; also, to those of the Adjutant Generals of Gens. Jackson, Terrill, and Colonel Webster. To my peronal staff—

Lieut. Col. J. V. Bomford, 16th U. S. Inf.,
Lieut. Col. E. Bassett Langdon, Inspector General,
Capt. J. A. Campbell, Assistant Adjutant General,
Capt. W. T. Hoblitzell, Aide-de-camp,
Lieut. S. W. Davies, "
Lieut. S. M. Hosea, "
Major Caleb Bates, Vol. "
Capt. H. N. Fisher, "
Capt. Jas. P. Collier, "

I return my thanks for their conspicuous gallantry and intelligence on the field of battle.

Lieutenant Colonel Bomford was wounded twice, while posting a regiment in line.

My orderlies, privates Isaac Bailey, 2d Indiana cavalry; Geo. Richardson, 34th Illinois infantry; Avery Graham, 34th Illinois infantry; Henry Kline, 1st Ohio battery; Geo. P. Jenkins, 34th Illinois infantry; Wm. Edwards, 2d Indiana cavalry; and Henry Knowles, 2d Indiana cavalry, behaved with coolness and bravery on the field, and are recommended to their superiors for promotion.

To Surgeon George D. Beebe, Medical Director of my corps, my thanks are due for his good conduct on the field, and the kind care he has taken of the wounded. Favorable mention is also made of Surgeons Marke, 10th Wisconsin; Dixon, 1st Wisconsin; Williams, 121st Ohio; Wright 79th Pennsylvania; Beckwith, 35th Indiana; Sinnett, 94th, 98th, and Fowler, ——; Assistant Surgeons Taft, 101st Ohio; Devendorf, 1st Wisconsin, and Wright, 79th Pennsylvania; Mitchell, 10th Wisconsin; Reeve and Fuller, 21st Wisconsin, and Shannon, 2d Ohio.

Major C. S. Cotter, 1st Ohio Artillery, Chief of that arm, behaved with conspicuous gallantry and good judgment during the entire action. He was, unfortunately, taken prisoner after dark. Captain Beverly D. Williams, A. Q. M., was my guide during the entire day. The battle was fought near his birthplace, and he was of inestimable service to me. Lieutenant M. P. Gratz and Volunteer Aid Henry Duncan, of Kentucky, of Jackson's staff, reported to me for duty, after the fall of their gallant General. Lieutenant C. C. Parsons, 4th U. S. Artillery, also reported to me after his battery had fallen into the hands of the enemy. He behaved with great bravery during the entire day. The loss of his battery was no fault of his. He remained with it until he was deserted by every man around him.

Captain William P. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General to General Terrill, also reported to me after the fall of his chief, and behaved with coolness and bravery during the day.

My casualties were very large. The nation is called upon to mourn the loss of such spirits as Jackson, Terrill, Webster, Jewett, Campbell, Berryhill, Herrell, and others, who fell upon this bloody field. A list of killed and wounded are herewith inclosed of Rousseau's and Jackson's divisions. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL McCOOK,
Maj. Gen. Comd'g 1st Corps Army of the Ohio.

☞A detachment of the 7th Ohio Cavalry, three hundred and fifty strong, under Lieutenant Colonel Minor, went scouting through Eastern Kentucky last week, but met no enemy. They were warned that bushwhackers would attack them; but Colonel Minor threatened to hang all who should do so, and his command was not molested. They arrested three men, said to be rebels, one of whom, named Knight, is reported to be a comrade of the notorious Basil Duke. The party returned to the vicinity of Ripley via Maysville, having travelled three hundred and fifty-seven miles in less than five days.

☞It is stated that the Federal military authorities have levied contributions to the amount of $35,000 on the rebels of Caseyville, and within a radius of ten miles of that town, to reimburse Union men for the losses they have sustained from guerillas in that vicinity.

☞The greater portion of the pontoon bridge which connects this city with Jeffersville is yet in position, although enough of it has been removed to admit of the passage of

Notices of the Day.

☞A very excellent stock of goods will again be sold this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms of L. Kahn & Co. Buyers will do well to attend the same.

☞We remind our readers that Mr. C. C. Spencer's sale of Mr. Wm. B. Reynolds' household effects, by order of executor, takes place this morning at his late residence on the corner of Broadway and Second street.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.—I want thirty good teamsters immediately. Apply to gate No. 1, Oakland, from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M., and at the Jefferson House from 2 P.M. until 5 P.M.

☞We invite attention to A. Mayer's (of Cincinnati) advertisement of Watches.

TRANSPORTATION.—Perhaps nothing is more annoying in the army than the inability to procure transportation for camp equipage. In order to avoid all trouble, officers should provide themselves with one of Green & Green's wolf or buffalo robes. These answer the purpose of a cot, mattress, and blankets, and are warmer than all together.

☞The loyal ladies of the Third Ward are requested to meet at the house of Mrs. Osborne, Green street, between Preston and Floyd, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to organize hospital committees for that Ward.

MRS. N. B. SMITH, President.

[For the Louisville Journal.]
OFFICE LOU. UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 27, 1862.

At a meeting of the Steamboat Captains' Union Benevolent Association, held on Monday morning, Oct. 27th, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in the dispensation of his divine will to remove from amongst us our esteemed and beloved brother, Capt. J. Russell Hamilton; therefore,

Resolved, 1, That we, the members of the Steamboat Captains' Union Benevolent Association of Louisville, have heard with deep regret of the death of our much esteemed brother and associate, Capt. J. Russell Hamilton.

2. That in all our intercourse with him we have always found him courteous and agreeable, and in all respects a most worthy member of our association.

3. That we hereby tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy for their irreparable loss.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of our deceased brother as a testimonial of our appreciation of his loss to his family and ourselves.

5. That the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members of this association for the space of thirty days, and the above resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the association and published in the city papers.

M. A. HUSTON, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD SCHOOL REOPENED.

FEMALE GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT IN THE basement of the Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Walnut. Teachers—Miss Christie Morris, Miss Ophelia Morris, and Miss Mattie Redd.

Female Secondary Department in the above-mentioned place. Teachers—Miss Mary Prunier and Miss Hellen Haas.

Female Primary Department in the same place as the above. Teachers—Miss Anna Brannan and Miss Emily Mankini.

Male Grammar Department in the basement of the Second Presbyterian Church. Teacher—Mr. F. W. Knapp.

Male Secondary Department in the same basement. Teachers—Miss Lizzie Brown and Miss Nannie Cochran.

Male Primary Department in the basement of Cavalry Church, corner of Third and Guthrie streets. Teachers—Miss Lizzie McKnight and Mrs. Ann Carlyle.

Office of the Principal at the Second Presbyterian Church. o28 d4

MARKSMEN, ATTENTION!—Captain James Wilson, of Rumsey, is raising a company to be attached to the 12th Kentucky cavalry, and desires a few more good, sober young men, who are good shots, as the company will be armed with the Henry rifle. Recruits can report to the regiment at Owensboro. o28 d6*

HEADQUARTERS LOUISVILLE BARRACKS,
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23, 1862.

Special Orders No. 259.
[EXTRACT.]

* * * * * * *

II. In compliance with orders from Brig.-Gen. Boyle, all officers now in the city not already on duty, whether sick or well, must immediately proceed to join their regiments.

This order must be complied with, and will be strictly enforced.

* * * * * * *

By order of MAJ. W. H. SPENCER,
Third Ky. Infantry Commanding.
C. C. ADAMS, Lt. and Post Adjt. o24 d6

A CHANCE FOR ALL.—Col. A. J. Alexander wants to enlist one company more of picked men for the Thirty-sixth Kentucky Mounted Infantry within ten days. As no officer for the company has been designated, they can choose all their own officers from the members of the company. Call at his recruiting office, on the south side of Main, near First. o22 dtf

☞BLOODY FLUX and DIARRHŒA prevail to an alarming extent in our city and surrounding country, and the remedies to arrest them are anxiously sought for. We again call the attention of the public to those sure and long-tried remedies, the *Græfenberg Dysentery Syrup* and *McGehee's Liquid Amber*, both of which have done wonders in those diseases. RAYMOND & TYLER,
74 Fourth street, near Market.
o22 cod&eow

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the Louisville Gold Pen Manufactory is the place to buy fine Pens, Holders, Cases, &c. Everybody can get a pen to suit them there. Gold Pens Repointed for 50c. Pens can be sent by mail. Office on Main street, below Fourth.

N. B.—Stencil Brands cut as usual.
o21 dtf R. C. HILL (late Barne & Hill).

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.—White-edged Velvet Ribbons; the Monitor, Union, Imperatrice, and another new style of Hat; Ostrich Plumes; Flowers, Ribbons, and Laces, besides a general assortment of Millinery Goods at Eastern prices, received daily by
OTIS & CO.,
o20 516 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

CARD.—Having just returned from New York we are opening now our new goods, such as toys, workboxes, writing desks, perfumeries, soaps, combs, and brushes, fans, jet goods, travelling bags, baskets, &c., &c. We will have a larger and better assortment than ever before. J. SUES,
s20 dtf No. 220 Fourth street.

HURRAH FOR MCCLELLAN and a good *gold pen!* Soldiers, if you want a fine *gold pen* and cannot call at my office, please send for circular price list with club rates. By so doing you will get a *tip-top pen* cheap. For further particulars see card below. R. C. HILL,
Gold Pen Manufacturer, 407 Main street,
Louisville, Ky. o15 d1m*

☞For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis, & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 dtf

NEW GOODS.

G. B. TABB, corner of Fourth and Market streets, has just received a large stock of FANCY and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS suitable for the fall and winter seasons, which will be sold low for CASH ONLY.
m23 j&b

PRESENTS

To Suit Everybody
AT
SUE'S VARIETY STORE.
s20 dtf

DIED,

In Bardstown, Ky., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock A. M., of typhoid flux, GEORGE HERMANN, oldest son of George G. and M. Marion Schaub; aged nine years, three months, and twenty-four days.

"He has joined his angel sister in the bright world beyond the skies."

At Woodsonville, on the 23d instant, WM. V. GARY.

At the residence of his sister, in New Albany, on Monday the 27th inst., at 7½ A. M., Mr. THEODORE JUNGE, a native of Louisville, in the 28th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, in this city, on Wednesday morning, 29th inst., at eleven o'clock, A. M. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

New Orleans and Frankfort papers please copy.
d23 b1

COTTON ROPE—25 coils of different ...

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Ida May, Cin. Undine, Madison.
Thos. Scott, Cin. Mary Crane, Owensboro.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Ida May, Cin. Undine, Madison.
Thos. Scott, Cin. Mary Crane, Owensboro.

The river declined about two inches at this point yesterday. The weather is clear and cool.

An opening sufficiently large to admit of the passage of boats has been made in the pontoon bridge at this point, the remainder remaining anchored in the stream.

The Thos. Scott arrived from Cincinnati yesterday with a large number of wagons and other supplies for the army.

The mailboat will leave for Cincinnati at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Mary Miller is the regular packet for Owensboro this afternoon, connecting with the packet at that point for all ports on the lower Ohio.

Under an order just issued, masters of steamboats are prohibited from taking on freight or passengers for any point between Evansville and Cairo; and also to land their boats between those points, unless absolutely unavoidable.

All the ferry boats between these points, unless absolutely unavoidable.

All the ferry boats between these points, unless absolutely unavoidable.

All the ferry boats between Evansville and Paducah have been ordered to suspend their trips till further notice; and all skiffs, flatboats, &c., not at towns garrisoned by United States troops, are to be destroyed.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.
CORNER OF FOURTH AND GREEN STREETS.

ROB'T C. GRIER'ON.....Stage Manager.
THOS. J. CAREY.....Treasurer.

☞Third night of the young American Tragedian MR. J. WILKES BOOTH.

THIS EVENING (Wednesday), Oct. 29, will be presented the great Tragedy, in 5 acts, entitled the APOSTATE, or the MOORS OF SPAIN—Pescara, Governor of Granada, Mr. J. Wilkes Booth.....Song by Alfred Stewart.....To conclude with the favorite Comedy of SKETCHES IN INDIA.

☞Private Boxes $5. Dress Circle and Parquette 75 cents. Second Tier 35 cents. Gallery 15 cents. Colored Boxes 25 cents.
☞Doors open at 7¼ and Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.
☞For particulars, see small bills.

MOZART HALL
SECOND WEEK OF THE
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

☞GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the benefit of Ladies and Children. Admittance 25 cents.

GEO. H. BENTLEY,
o28 d5 Advertising Agent.

MASQUERADE BALL.

MR. CORIELL WILL GIVE A GRAND MASQUERADE BALL at Masonic Temple on FRIDAY NIGHT, the 31st inst. Mr. C. will do all in his power to render this Ball one of the most agreeable ever given in the city. Mr. H. B. Warner, of the Kentucky Eating House, has been engaged to prepare a fine supper for the occasion.

Tickets $3, including supper.

Gentlemen wishing to bring ladies had better call on the Management, at B. B. Warner's Kentucky Eating-House, second door below Fifth, on Jefferson, and procure invitation cards, as no lady will be admitted without one.

At the request of patrons, Mr. Coriell's regular parties will be given on Fridays instead of Tuesdays.
o27 d7

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE,

By order of the Marshal of the Lou. Ch'y Court, of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE;

Also, to close several consignments,

ALL THE NEW CABINET FURNITURE AND PARLOR CHAIRS REMAINING IN STORE.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-Rooms, a variety of

CITY AND NEW YORK MANUFACTURED FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany French Bedsteads, mahogany hair-seat Parlor and Rocking Chairs, large Reclining Chairs, Hall Chairs, &c.

Also, by order of the Marshal,

A LOT OF GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CHAIRS, CARPET, AND PLATED GOODS.

☞Buyers would do well to attend this sale, as the several consignments will be closed out without any reserve. We wish to close our Furniture sales, as we are receiving no new consignments of Furniture.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
o29 d3 Auctioneers.

Large Auction Sale

BY L. KAHN & CO.,

404 MAIN STREET.

ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell a very large and desirable stock of DRY GOODS, for Fall and Winter trade, consisting as follows: Large invoice of heavy BROWN DOMESTICS, PRINTS, DeLAINES, GINGHAMS, PLAID, BLEACHED SHEETINGS; a large and full line of fine IRISH LINENS; new invoices of SATINETS, CLOTHS, and BEAVERS; 300 dozen MEN'S WOOLLEN HALF HOSE; 75 dozen SUSPENDERS; 100 dozen SILK NECK-TIES; 100 dozen BUCK GAUNTLETS; 50 dozen SHIRTS and DRAWERS; 50 dozen ARMY SHIRTS; and a large line of NOTIONS.

☞We call the attention of buyers to this important sale. These GOODS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED SINCE EAST SALE, and every lot will be sold positively without reserve.

Terms cash. L. KAHN & CO.,
o28 d2 Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by order of the executor of Wm. B. Reynolds, deceased, at his late residence, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Second streets, the entire personal effects of said decedent therein contained, consisting in part of elegant Tapestry Carpets, marble-top Centre and Side Tables, marble-top Bureaus and enclosed Wash-Stands, elegant Parlor Furniture, Sofas, Rocking Chairs, Beds and Bedding, cane-seat Chairs, Lounges, Wardrobes; Spring, Cotton, Hair, and Shu

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☞We for several months have had in our possession a manuscript copy of the subjoined paper, but we did not feel authorized to publish it, without the consent of the gentlemen who subscribed the record, though doubtless, in view of recent events, that consent might now be fairly presumed. Indeed, the paper had temporarily escaped our memory, until we saw it in the Democrat of Sunday. We lay it before our readers as a part of the history of the time:

CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND SOME OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BORDER SLAVE STATES UPON THE EMANCIPATION PROPOSITION.

DEAR SIR: I called, at the request of the President, to ask you to come to the White House to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and bring such of your colleagues as are in town.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 10, 1862.

Yesterday, on my return from church, I found Mr. Postmaster General Blair in my room, writing the above note, which he immediately suspended, and verbally communicated the President's invitation; and stated that the President's purpose was to have some conversation with the delegations of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware, in explanation of his message of the 6th instant.

This morning these delegations, or such of them as were in town, assembled at the White House at the appointed time, and, after some little delay, were admitted to an audience. Mr. Leary and myself were the only members from Maryland present, and, I think, were the only members of the delegation at the time in the city. I know that Mr. Pearce, of the Senate, and Messrs. Webster and Calvert, of the House, were absent.

After the usual salutations, and we were seated, the President said, in substance, that he had invited us to meet him to have some conversation with us in explanation of his message of the 6th; that since he had sent it in several of the gentlemen then present had visited him, but had avoided any allusion to the message, and he therefore inferred that the import of the message had been misunderstood, and was regarded as inimical to the interests we represented; and he had resolved he would talk with us, and disabuse our minds of that erroneous opinion. He then disclaimed any intent to injure the interests or wound the sensibilities of the slave States. On the contrary, his purpose was to protect the one and respect the other, that we were engaged in a terrible, wasting, and tedious war; immense armies were in the field, and must continue in the field as long as the war lasts; that these armies must, of necessity, be brought into contact with slaves in the States we represented, and in other States, as they advanced; that slaves would come to the camps, and continual irritation was kept up; that he was constantly annoyed by conflicting and antagonistic complaints; on the one side, a certain class complained if the slave was not protected by the army, persons were frequently found, who, participating in these views, acted in a way unfriendly to the slaveholder; on the other hand, slaveholders complained that their rights were interfered with, their slaves were induced to abscond, and protected within the lines.

These complaints were numerous, loud and deep, and were a serious annoyance to him, and embarrassing to the progress of the war; that it kept alive a spirit hostile to the Government in the States we represented; strengthened the hopes of the Confederates, that, at some day, the border States would unite with them, and thus tend to prolong the war; and he was of the opinion, if this resolution should be adopted by Congress and accepted by the States, these causes of irritation, and these hopes, would be removed, and more would be accomplished towards shortening the war than could be hoped from the greatest victory achieved by Union armies; that he made this proposition in good faith, and desired it to be accepted, if at all, voluntarily, and in the same patriotic spirit in which it was made; that emancipation was a subject exclusively under the control of the States, and must be adopted or rejected by each for itself; that he did not claim, nor had this Government any right to coerce them for that purpose; and such was no part of his purpose in making this proposition, and he wished it to be clearly understood; that he did not expect us there to be prepared to give him answer, but he hoped we would take the subject into serious consideration; confer with one another, and then take such course as we felt our duty, and the interests of our constituents required of us.

Mr. Noel, of Missouri, said that in his State slavery was not considered a permanent institution; that natural causes were there in operation which would, at no distant day, extinguish it, and he did not think that this proposition was necessary for that; and, besides that, he and his friends felt solicitous as to the message, on account of the different constructions which the resolution and message had received. The New York Tribune was for it, and understood it to mean that we must accept gradual emancipation according to the plan suggested, or get something worse. The President replied, he must not be expected to quarrel with the New York Tribune before the right time; he hoped never to have to do it; he would not anticipate events. In respect to emancipation in Missouri, he said that what had been observed by Mr. Noel was probably true, but the operation of these natural causes had not stopped the irritation which he had referred to, or destroyed the hopes of the Confederates that Missouri would at some future day range herself with them, for which in his judgment the passage of this resolution by Congress, and its acceptance by Missouri, would accomplish. Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, asked what would be the effect of the refusal of the States to accept this proposal, and desired to know if the President looked to any policy beyond the acceptance or rejection of his scheme. He replied that he had no designs beyond the action of the States on this particular subject. He should lament their refusal to accept it, but he had no designs beyond their refusal of it. Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, inquired if the President thought there was any power except in the States themselves to carry out his scheme of emancipation? To which he replied he thought there could not be. The President then went off into a course of remark not qualifying the foregoing declaration nor material to be repeated to a just understanding of his meaning.

Mr. Crisfield said he did not think the people of Maryland looked upon slavery as a permanent institution; and he did not know that they would be very reluctant to give it up, if provision was made to meet the loss, and they could be rid of the race; but they did not like to be coerced into emancipation, either by the direct action of the Government or by indirection, as through the emancipation of slaves in this District or the confiscation of Southern property, as now threatened, and he thought before they would consent to consider this proposition they would require to be informed on these points; to which the President replied that, unless he was expelled by the act of God or the Confederate armies, he should occupy that house for three years, and as long as he remained there Maryland had nothing to fear, either for her institutions or her interests on the points referred to.

Mr. Crisfield immediately added: "Mr. President, if what you now say could be heard by the people of Maryland, they would consider your proposition with a much better feeling than I fear without it they will be inclined to do."

The President—"That (meaning a publication of what he said) will not do; it would force me into a quarrel before the proper time;" and again intimating, as he had before done, a quarrel with the Greeley faction was impending. He said he did not wish to encounter it before the proper time, nor at all if it could be avoided.

Governor Wickliffe, of Ky., then asked him respecting the constitutionality of his scheme, and he replied, as you may suppose: "I have considered that—and the proposition now submitted does not encounter any constitutional difficulty. It proposes simply to co-operate with any State, by giving such State pecuniary aid; and that he thought that the resolution, as proposed by him, would be considered rather as the expression of a sentiment, than as involving any constitutional question."

Mr. Hall, of Mo., thought that if this proposition was adopted at all that it should be by the votes of the free States, and come as a proposition from them to the slave States, affording them an inducement to put aside this subject of discord; that it ought not to be expected that members representing slaveholding constituencies should declare at once, and in advance of any proposition to them, for the emancipation of slavery. The President said he saw and felt the force of this objection; it was a fearful responsibility, and every gentleman must act as he thought best; that he did not know how this scheme was received by the members from the free States; some of them had spoken to him and received it kindly; but for the most part they were as reserved and chary as we had been, and he could not tell how they would vote. And in reply to some expression of Mr. Hall as to his own opinion regarding slavery, he said he did not pretend to disguise his anti-slavery feeling; that he thought it was wrong and should continue to think so; but that was not the question we had to deal with now. Slavery existed, and that, too, as well by the act of the North as of the South; and in any scheme to get rid of it, the North, as well as the South, was morally bound to do its full and equal share. He thought the institution wrong, and ought never to have existed; but yet he recognized the rights of property which had grown out of it, and would respect those rights as fully as those to any other species of property.

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